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THE AUSTRALASIAN
JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

JANUARY 30, 1959 New Series: Vol. 40, No. 469 — Old Series: Vol. LXXIV, No. 877

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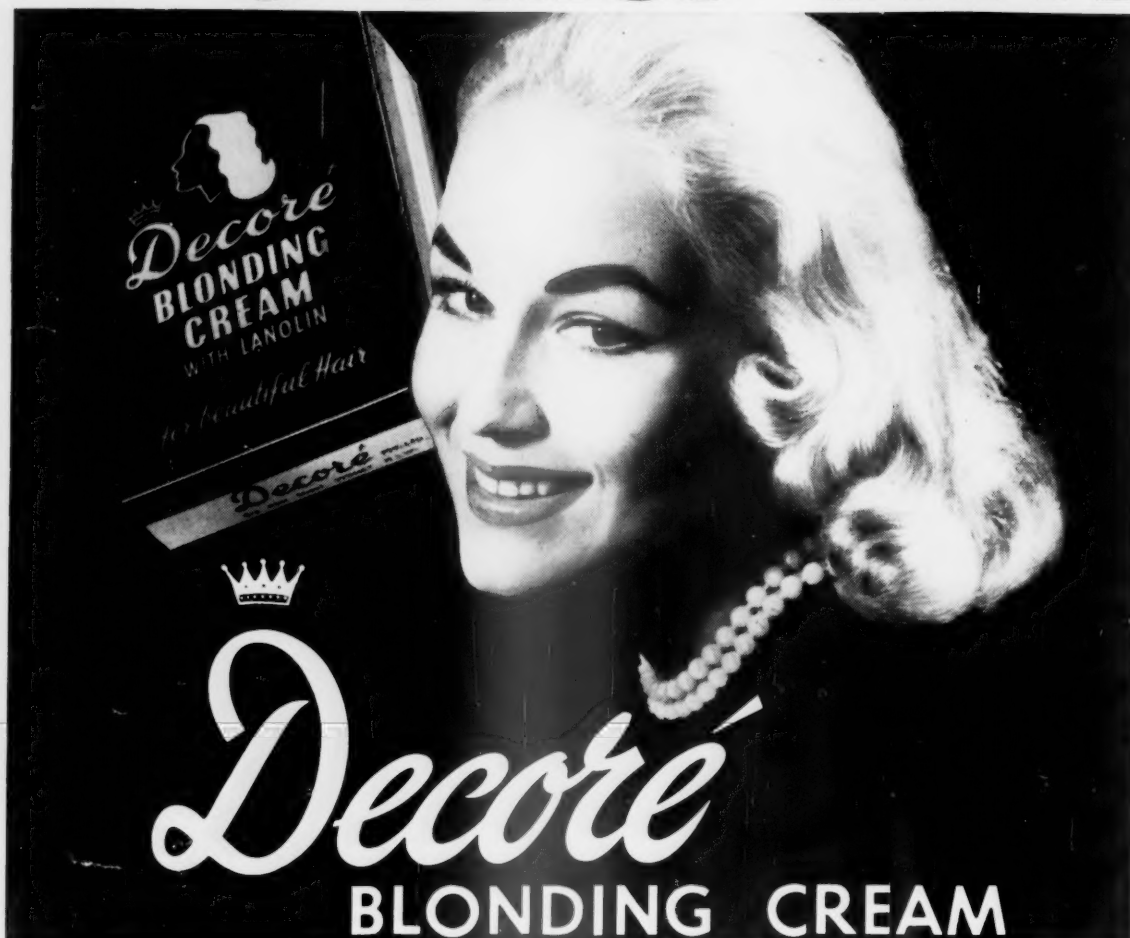
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Published on the 30th of each month by
The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.
Registered office, 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.
Telephones: FJ 5161 (Editorial) and FB 3774 (Advertising and Accounts).
Subscription: Within British Commonwealth, £2 p.a.; other addresses, £2/10/-.
Single Copies: Within Australia, 3/6; overseas, 4/6.

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London, W.C.1. ('Phone: HOLborn 3779.)
SYDNEY: EDGAR SMITHERS, 48 Alfred St., Milson's Point. ('Phone: XB 7642.)
G. V. BOYD, Suite 12, Fourth Floor, Temple Court, 422 Collins St., Melbourne. ('Phone: MY 1248.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS — 1959

Final Examination:

Commences February 12.

Entries close January 22.

Intermediate Examination:

February 9.

Entries close January 19.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 4th February, 1959.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday, 4th February, Morning.

Pharmaceutics II—Thursday, 5th February, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology—Thursday, 5th February, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday, 6th February, Morning.

Practical work commences on Monday, 9th February.

Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3.3.0.

Applications close with the last post on 9th January, 1959.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Wincombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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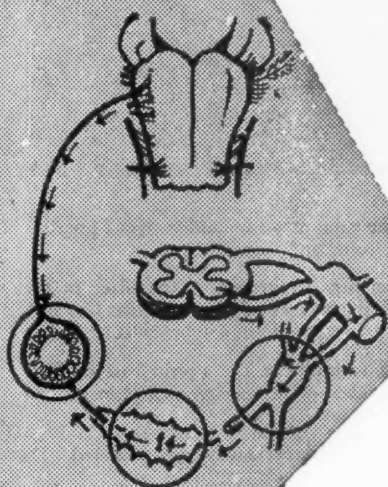
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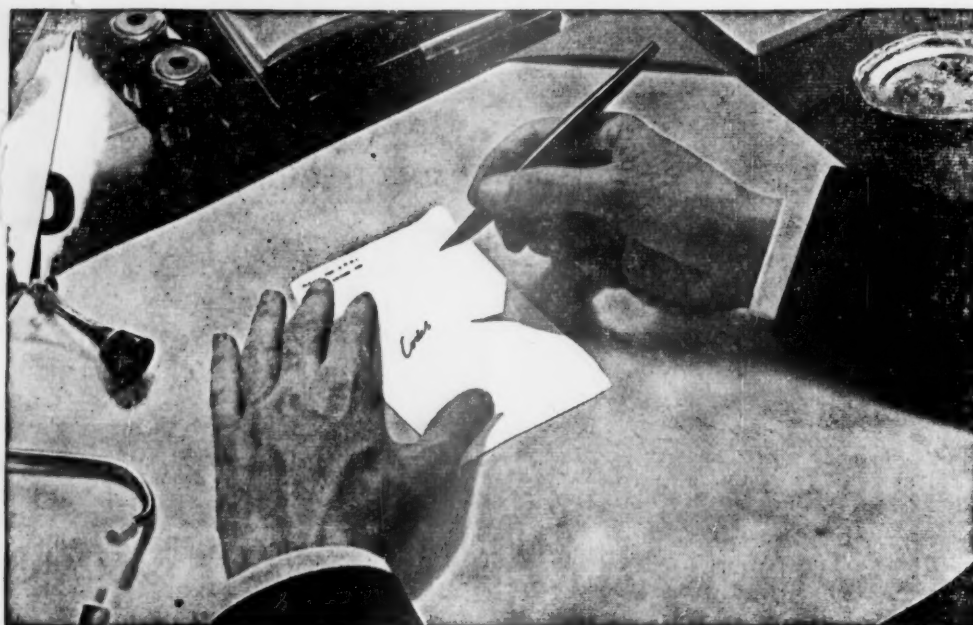
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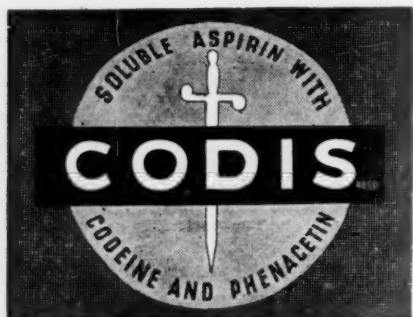
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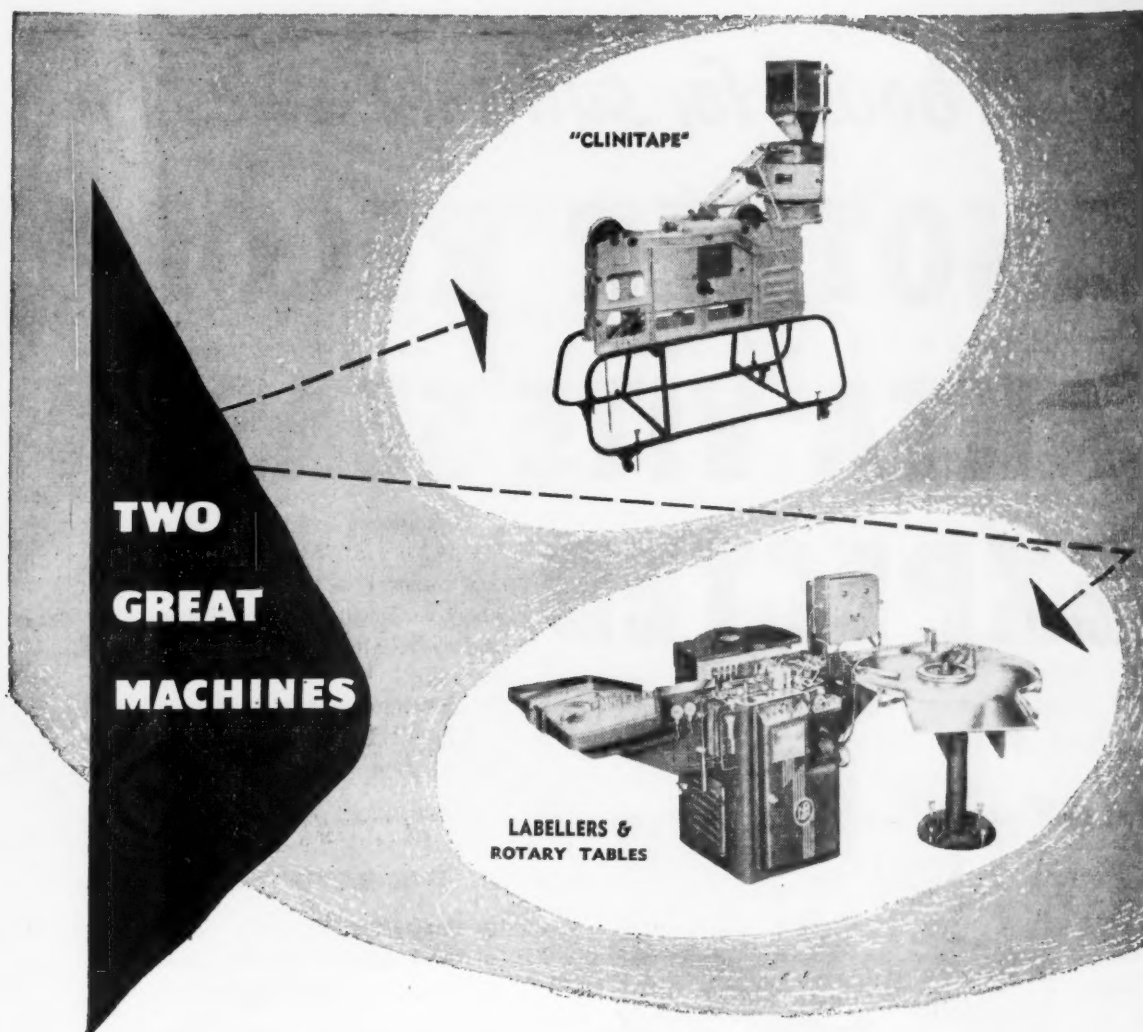
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Adelaide Conference May 25—June 2

THE 22nd Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia is to be held in Adelaide in May. Following the success of the Melbourne Conference in 1956, when much pre-planning was done, the Adelaide Committee has already met several times, and arrangements are well in hand.

Pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth are urged to pause and consider the significance of this Meeting.

It provides the best opportunity possible for members of the profession to gather and discuss matters of common interest. It allows every Pharmacist who has an active interest in his status and well-being to participate in the various discussions, and thereby influence to a greater or lesser extent the progress of the profession. And, of course, it provides an unequalled opportunity for colleagues from all States to fraternise at the business and social functions, so "getting out of the rut" and making new acquaintances and friends.

For those who have not benefited by attending a previous Conference a survey of activities should be useful. The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia has met in conference for approximately 50 years. It is usual for meetings to alternate between Capital Cities every two years. Affiliated organisations offer for the consideration of Conference various "remits" on matters of Pharmaceutical importance, especially matters relating to the

professional aspect of Pharmacy. Reports on related activities, such as the A.P.F., Public Relations Secretariat, Repatriation Dispensing, etc., are normally presented.

The social programme is an integral part of Conference, and is always very carefully planned. A Civic Reception, Dinners, Theatre entertainment, Scenic Tours and a Ball are being arranged by the Adelaide Committee. These, together with an impressive official Opening Ceremony, provide splendid occasions for engendering a "Conference atmosphere" which never fails to attract again those who have savoured it in the past.

There is little doubt that Pharmacy can be a potent force in the community when united at the professional level. The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia aims to bring about that unity. A purposeful body, free of parochial interests, will achieve objects which are otherwise unobtainable. The profession of Pharmacy, by meeting in Commonwealth-wide Conference, can reach for and grasp those objectives which will ensure its recognition as a prominent and active participant in the health services of the nation.

We recommend to you attendance at the Adelaide Conference in May. We know that you will thoroughly enjoy the experience. You will be richer and wiser in the ways of Pharmacy, and you will have contributed in a significant manner to the status and progress of your chosen profession.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science

The first circular in connection with the present 34th Congress of A.N.Z.A.A.S., to be held in Perth from August 24-28, 1959, has been received.

Although in the past it has been customary for meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S. to be held biennially, the gap between meetings recently held has shortened. The last meeting was held in Adelaide in August, 1958, so that between the 33rd and 34th meetings there has been a space of only twelve months.

Pharmacy, in the first instance, firmly pressed its claims for recognition for full sectional status in A.N.Z.A.A.S., and having achieved that, has an obligation to maintain representation and attendance of reasonable numbers of delegates at meetings of section "O." (Pharmaceutical Science) and A.N.Z.A.A.S. functions.

Pharmaceutical chemists desirous of attending the Congress should seek further information from the secretary of their local society.

Four types of membership are open to members of the general public:

1. **Membership:** The subscription for regular membership is £2/2/- per annum, whether a Congress is held or not, but members receive copies of the *Australian Journal of Science* regularly.
2. **Congress Membership:** This covers the Perth Congress only and costs £2.
3. **Associate Membership:** This is restricted to wives of members or Congress members or full-time students at a University, Technical College, Secondary School, etc.; fee £1.
4. **Corporate Memberships:** This is open to corporate bodies approved by the General Committee on payment of £25 per annum.

Poisons Information Centre to be Established

A forward move has been decided upon by the Victorian Health Department, which has announced that a Poisons Information Centre will shortly be set up at the Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne.

Great concern has been felt for a long time by responsible bodies at the excessive number of children accidentally poisoned each year and the lack of really authoritative advice in regard to treatment and emergency measures. Doctors have been seriously ham-

pered by inability, in many instances, to ascertain quickly the poisonous ingredient of a preparation which has been swallowed, and because of this lives have been lost.

Pharmaceutical organisations have taken a prominent part in the agitation for introduction of safeguards, and have been active in the advocacy of the establishment of centres, such as the one now proposed for Melbourne. Two members of the Pharmacy Board have sat regularly with representatives of other official bodies in the discussions which have taken place under the direction of a medical officer of the Department of Health, Dr. Farnbach. Dr. Byron L. Stanton has been nominated by the Pharmacy Board as one of three doctors who have been constituted a working committee to get the bureau at the Children's Hospital established.

A newspaper report from South Australia during the month carried a statement from a spokesman of the Adelaide Children's Hospital on the subject. He said the information centre is an admirable idea, and Adelaide should follow suit. The Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Children's Hospital was providing an unofficial service, but it could not operate 24 hours a day, he said.

In the new Melbourne plan the Centre would collect information about the ingredients of proprietary medicinal preparations, cleaners, polishes, detergents, etc., in common use, and antidotes for each would be listed, so that instant information could be relayed to doctors to prevent dangerous delays in treatment.

Signatures on Prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs

Pharmaceutical chemists are charged with the very responsible duty of ensuring that prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs which are presented to them are genuine before dispensing them.

This is a responsibility which is not always easily discharged.

Verification of the signature of a medical practitioner who allegedly has written the prescription for a Restricted or Dangerous Drug cannot always be readily obtained. Nevertheless unless all the surrounding circumstances indicate that a prescription is genuine very great caution must be exercised.

The duties of chemists in this regard as set out precisely in regulations in the United Kingdom, and recently seven Bournemouth chemists were summonsed for supplying Dangerous Drugs on prescriptions without

taking steps to ensure that the signatures of the prescribers were genuine. Six were fined and one was acquitted. These prosecutions are reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (22/11/58) which also comments editorially.

The English regulations provide:

"A person shall not supply a drug or preparation on a prescription—

- (a) unless the prescription complies with the provisions of these Regulations relating to prescriptions; and
- (b) unless he either is acquainted with the signature of the person by whom it purports to be given and has no reason to suppose that it is not genuine, or has taken **reasonably sufficient steps** to satisfy himself that it is genuine."

The "P.J." states that what these reasonably sufficient steps are will depend upon the doctors for any set of circumstances. The one chemist who escaped penalty in the Bournemouth prosecutions satisfied the Court that the person who obtained the supplies did so in the name of a patient known to be a customer and, furthermore, the chemist verified that the name of the prescriber was included in the Medical Register.

Those convicted were not able to show to the satisfaction of the Court that they had taken reasonably sufficient steps to satisfy themselves of the genuine character of the prescriber.

Changing Relationships

In an article entitled "Changing Attitudes in the Practice of Medicine" published in the *Bulletin of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn*, David Kershner, M.D., reveals an understanding of changing relationships between the medical practitioner and patient which is most interesting.

Dr. Kershner says, many a businessman, employer and worker have lost the sense of pride in accomplishment. Their characters are changing. They care little for the character or feelings of fellow men. So they and their attorneys look for an angle to sue, and malpractice claims can be taken as an index of the relationship of the public to the doctor.

The attitude of the man in the street is changing towards his illness, he refuses to accept it. He no longer sees the doctor as a guide and adviser, but as a skilled artisan who must do his job with perfection. He demands immediate help and resents the doctor as he would a mechanic if he cannot get what he demands.

And so a valuable confidential relationship between doctor and patient is vanishing.

Dr. Kershner with a note of regret states:

"And there are some among us with no pride, no feeling and no conscience, ready for the payment of a fee to testify to anything. They have no closeness to the patient. They have no closeness or relationship to their fellow doctors or to medical associates. They treat figures, they treat statistics, they live in a medical world of their own. One third to one half of all

malpractice suits are initiated by careless comments on one doctor about another."

After diagnosing various illnesses in the medical profession in the U.S.A. Dr. Kershner prescribes remedies of which we in pharmacy might make note. He advocates that they should encourage themselves to become acquainted with legislators before an election and not after; assume community responsibilities and become community leaders; actively back and participate in charitable and philanthropic ventures; accept the trends and changing attitudes of the times instead of fighting plans; participate actively and set up standard principles for acceptance. He concludes, "We must assume the responsibility of assuring honest medical testimony in the courts, granting honest differences of opinion."

Patent Rights for Medicines

That there are different views in favour of the granting of patent rights for new medicinal products is emphasised by Stuart B. Tinsley, the Editor of *Pharmacy International*, in a recent issue.

He quotes Lee L. Gibson, Vice-President of Lakeside Laboratories Inc., as saying that there are two main misconceptions in regard to this subject. The discussion in regard to patents has been highlighted by a resolution submitted at the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry calling for the abolition of drug patents. The proposal, however, was defeated.

The Editor of *Pharmacy International* credits those who objected to patent protection for drug producers with being motivated by the noble sentiment that life saving products should be "the public domain" and should not be the exclusive property of industry. He points out further that the development of these products costs a great deal of money and only through patent protection is it possible to realise a return on the investment.

He asserts also that those who most strongly oppose the granting of patents are generally the least inclined to risk any money of their own. The following list of examples of recent and continuing research developments by drug firms and private health groups in the U.S.A. is given:

1. The first vaccine active against a mammalian form of malignancy has been developed at Sloan-Kettering Institute.
2. New compounds which injure the nucleic acid of cancer cells and prevent their reproduction are being tested.
3. The first oral drug for treatment of diabetes, eliminating the need for daily injections among many patients, has been introduced by a manufacturer.
4. A new type of drug called a "psychic energizer" for the treatment of depressed mental cases is being extensively tested.
5. The first vaccine to fight common colds, developed at John Hopkins, was found effective against viruses causing 30 per cent. of common colds.
6. The newly developed oral organo-mercurial diuretics are helping patients with congestive heart failure to live normal lives.

Poisoning by Bleaching Liquids

Suggested Control in U.K.

"The Chemist and Druggist" reports that County Councils in the U.K. are to ask that bleaching liquids be listed as Part II poisons under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, following a report that people have poisoned themselves by drinking bleach in mistake for soft drinks. The mistakes occurred because the bleach was contained in bottles of the type used for soft drinks and cordials. The question was previously taken up with the Home Office by the Public Health Committee of the County Councils Association in 1947.

Chemists' Federation Wound Up

The ruling of the Restrictive Trade Practices Court in the United Kingdom, that agreements made between manufacturers and the Chemists' Federation are invalid, has brought about the dissolution of the Association.

This must be a grievous blow to the industry and to retail pharmacy in particular.

One of the principal functions of the Chemists' Federation was to enter into agreements with manufacturers and distributors to confine the sale of certain lines to pharmacies, and this has been ruled by the Court to be contrary to the Act.

Our London correspondent reports that Mr. E. W. Godding, a director of Westminster Laboratories, has suggested that a Commission for Pharmacy should be set up. This proposal is published in a recent issue of the "Pharmaceutical Journal."

The suggested functions of such a Commission would be to review the whole field of manufacture, supply and sale of household proprietary remedies. It would also consider steps to be taken to remedy the anomalous state of affairs whereby the future educational qualification of chemists will be raised to university degree level and, on the other hand, the chemist has been bracketed with the grocer and tobacconist as a mere distributor of proprietary medicines.

Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique

Invitations have been issued to pharmaceutical chemists throughout the world to send delegates to the 19th International Congress of the Pharmaceutical Sciences, to be held in Zurich from September 6-10, 1959, under the auspices of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique.

Congress has two objects:

1. To consider the question of the stability and stabilisation of medicaments from different points of view, by the procedure of a symposium;
2. To give the opportunity to the scientists in the whole field of pharmacy to report on their scientific work.

A preliminary programme has been printed and circulated. A considerable number of interesting technical papers dealing with various aspects of pharmaceutical practice, pharmacognosy and cultivation of drugs, galenical pharmacy, biology and pharmacology will be presented.

Authors of scientific communications are requested to send their registrations to the Secretariat of the Congress, Prof. Dr. K. Steiger-Trippi, Pharmaceutical Institute of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Clausstrasse 25, Zurich, Switzerland.

The main subject which will be treated in a symposium by five specialists well known all over the world will be "Stability and Stabilisation of Remedies."

Another Pharmacy Supplement

The opening of the night pharmacy at 49 King William street, Adelaide, under the sponsorship of the Guild provided the occasion for the issue of a special supplement in the Adelaide "Advertiser" on Monday, December 15, 1958. This gave splendid publicity to the innovation and brought many aspects of pharmaceutical services prominently and in a dignified manner to public notice.

In an article dealing with the establishment of the night pharmacy the venture is referred to as marking a major step in pharmacy in South Australia. The Premier, Sir Thomas Playford, in a message published in the supplement, said he was pleased that retail chemists had decided to establish all-night pharmaceutical services in the centre of the city. The expanding population of Adelaide undoubtedly required that extension of services.

The community had always recognised the high ethical standard of dispensing by its family chemists . . . the health of the people depended to a large extent upon the team spirit of members of the medical and allied professions. He congratulated retail chemists upon their civic spirit in assuming this additional responsibility.

The Minister of Health, Sir Lyell McEwin, sent the following message: "The closing of many pharmacies on Saturday evenings during the past nine months has caused inconvenience, but no major problems, because of the emergency services available. However, I welcome the decision of the Guild . . . this is a further step in the right direction of supplying a more complete pharmaceutical service to the public."

The proposal to establish an all-night pharmacy was introduced by the President of the S.A. Branch of the Guild, Mr. Lloyd Miller, at the annual general meeting of members on August 13, 1958. He pointed out that all aspects of the proposal had been fully investigated by the S.B.C., and it was expected that an amount of £20,000 might be required. He appealed to the meeting to give support, and the proposal was favoured by a large majority. Following this it was decided that the S.A. Pharmacists' Co-operative Ltd. be formed.

Members of the investigating committee subsequently became a committee of management, with Mr. Lloyd Miller as chairman. In a message published in the special supplement Mr. Miller said that establishment of this day and night pharmacy did not absolve any member of the Guild from his professional responsibility to supply all emergency requirements wherever possible.

The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat is to be congratulated on this very fine effort on behalf of Pharmacy.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

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NOBEL PRIZE, CHEMISTRY



Dr. Frederick Sanger,
F.R.S.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1958 has been awarded to Dr. Frederick Sanger, of the Medical Research Council's Unit, Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge.

The award was made for Dr. Sanger's researches into proteins and particularly for establishing the molecular structure of insulin.

In its announcement of the award *The Pharmaceutical Journal* said:—

In his early studies Sanger oxidised cattle insulin and separated the product into two fractions, which were then subjected to partial hydrolysis. By this means he was able to show that

the phenylalanine-terminated peptide chain consisted of 30 amino-acids; and the glycine-terminated chain of 20 amino-acids linked together in a certain order. Subsequently, he demonstrated that these two chains were linked together by the -S-S- bridges of four of the six half-cystine residues, and that the other two half-cystine residues were directly linked to one another through the remaining -S-S- bridge. Further investigations indicated that the amino-acid sequence in the phenylalanine-terminated chains was identical in insulins isolated from cattle, pig and sheep pancreas, but that the glycine-terminated chain was different in each type. Commenting on Sanger's work, F. A. Robinson said that although the elaboration of a practicable and economic synthesis of insulin was still attended by considerable difficulties, methods of peptide synthesis would undoubtedly be improved, particularly as a result of the work of de Vigneaud (awarded a Nobel prize in 1957) which led to the synthesis of oxytocin and vasopressin.

Dr. Sanger held the Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research from 1944 to 1951. In that year he was awarded the Corday-Morgan Medal and Prize of the Chemical Society. He was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1954, and in the same year to a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge.

Dr. Sanger visited Australia in 1955 as a delegate to the First International Wool Textile Research Conference.

DAVID ORME MASSON: 1858-1937

Nineteen hundred and fifty-eight marked the centenary of the birth of Sir David Orme Masson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Melbourne, 1886-1923.

Masson was the founder of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute. The November issue of the *Proceedings of the Institute* was devoted principally to accounts of the work and influence of this great chemist and teacher.

The editorial introduction is written by Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., and commences "Like many another Melbourne graduate I look back to David Orme Masson as my ideal of a University professor . . . the clearest memory of my undergraduate days was a lecture in which he described the implications of Moseley's work on atomic numbers and the new look it gave to the periodic table." Further on he writes, "Masson was a master of the elementary lecture, an investigator who came young into the Royal Society and a man who could stimulate his juniors to great achievement as research chemists, teachers or administrators. . . ."

"With the memory before us of a great teacher and a man deeply interested in the social applications of his subject we can ask that in the universities the needs of the community for well-trained teachers and industrial practitioners of science will be kept as clearly in mind as the necessity for research and for the training of the academically gifted for a research career."

Dr. I. W. Wark, Chief of the Chemical Research Laboratories, C.S.I.R.O., contributes a deeply informed, sympathetic and penetrating account of Masson as head of a School of Chemistry, and of the lead he gave to the organisation of Chemistry and Science in Australia. A few paragraphs are quoted—"In its early days the University of Melbourne had numerous staff problems and the behaviour of certain of its professors brought it into some disrepute. It was fortunate indeed that such troubles did not deter a number of outstanding men from accepting appointment. The greatest of these was David Orme Masson, who arrived in Melbourne in 1886 at the age of 28 to take up the Chair of Chemistry." . . . "Though Masson was one of the greatest scientists who have worked in Australia, he was no narrow specialist." . . . "When Masson arrived in Melbourne a school of

chemistry as such did not exist, and the rapid development of it was a tribute to his inspiring teaching, his enthusiasm for research and his uncanny flair for administration." . . . "In training and inspiring men like Rivett, Wilshire, Steele, Kerr Grant, Cumming, Gepp, Hartung and a dozen others, Masson had exerted an influence on the development of chemistry that few could match, despite their larger schools and better apparent opportunities" . . . "When in 1923 Masson retired and was made Professor Emeritus he had much to take pride in. A dozen students occupied high posts in academic life, scores more guided Australia's industrial development. He had seen the birth of what was within a few years to become the C.S.I.R., and he had trained men who could make a success of it."

Professor J. S. Anderson, Chemistry Department, University of Melbourne, is responsible for the article, "Sir David Masson's Scientific Work," and A. N. Hambly, recently appointed to the new chair of chemistry at Canberra University College, provides the concluding article "Masson's Successors."

PHARMACY AND MODERN THERAPEUTICS

Passages from the Inaugural Address, School of Pharmacy, University of London. Session 1958-59.

By Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.

(Reprinted from *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, October 18, 1958.)

It has, no doubt, become quite a commonplace, that the period of less than sixty years, since the opening of the present century, has seen a revolutionary development in both the range and the genuine effectiveness of the *materia medica*—of the substances, now of so many different kinds, which are in regular use for medicinal treatment and prevention of diseases, and for the correctness and quality of which the faculty of medicine is still, I suppose, entitled to hold that of pharmacy responsible. The few most recent decades of this period have, of course, contributed more than their quota to this change, and there is no reason at all to doubt that the years ahead of us will see it still active and probably with a continued acceleration. All this has doubtless been said before, and more than once, perhaps, on this annual occasion. I can offer no excuse for the repetition, except that I am one of those who have had the privilege of watching this therapeutic transformation almost from its beginning, some aspects of it even from fairly close points of view, and that, when I look back at it, I am still so filled with a sense of wonder that I find it difficult to resist the impulse to talk about it. I find some reassurance, however, in the thought that, familiar as the theme may have become, nobody could reasonably suggest that it has not a special relevance to this occasion. It must, of course, be prominent in the thoughts of everybody connected with the School of Pharmacy, as a principal factor in all the decisions which have to be made, concerning what and how the modern student of pharmacy ought now to be taught, what range and depth of knowledge is to be required of him for his degree or his qualifying diploma, and in what manner and in what connections he will be expected now to apply, in practice, what he has learned as a student. For it must be even more obvious to all connected with this School than it is to me, that such a revolutionary change, such an almost explosive expansion of the methods used in the medicinal treatment and prevention of disease, must involve, could not, indeed, have occurred without a corresponding revolution in the range and the kinds of the materials required for such treatment, in the ways in which they must be prepared and provided, and in the methods and the responsibility for controlling their identity, their purity and their potency.

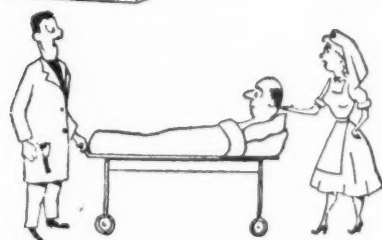
Early Impressions

There will certainly be members of your Faculty of Pharmacy who, like some of us in that of Medicine, can carry their memories back over 70 years and more, to revive some early but still, I think, sufficiently accurate impressions of the medicinal treatment of those days, before the great change really began, or could even have been predicted. My own childish memories recall a small cupboard, in which my mother carefully preserved two little bottles of tiny sugar pills containing, no doubt, the medicaments named on the labels, though in the microscopic dosage required by the homoeopathic doctrine. Unless my memory betrays me, the two kept by my mother were labelled as containing, respectively, aconite, concerning the toxic properties and external applications of which I was to be taught many years later, and pulsatilla, which I do not think that I have since encountered in any other connection. We were given, and quite easily swallowed, one of each of these pills for every minor childish ailment—excepting, of course, constipation, for which obviously effective family remedies were always at hand. If my mother judged our symptoms to be worthy of more serious attention, appeal was made to the family doctor—an impressive figure driving his own phaeton, with a uniformed groom sitting at the back and a spotted Dalmation hound running underneath it—for what my mother used to describe as "a bottle of proper, doctor's medicine." I find no reason, however, to suppose that this professionally provided remedy ever had a more important effect upon us than the homoeopathic pills; I just remember that it seemed always to have the same mildly saline and ammoniacal background of flavour. No member of our family having been so unfortunate as to suffer from heart disease, or acute rheumatism, we never, I think, required treatment with any of the few remedies with definite activities then to be found in the Pharmacopoeia, such as digitalis, or sodium salicylate. And it was thus that I grew to the age of about 16 years, without any direct experience, to provide a basis for a belief in medicinal treatment, as ever likely to have a definite or recognisable effect of any kind.

Turning Point in Therapy

It is, therefore, against that dim background, that the year 1891, among those of my adolescence, seems to stand out in my imagination as representing a great turning point for medicinal methods of treatment, and as marking, indeed, the real beginning of the new era of a scientifically based and experimentally progressive therapeutics, in which we are living today, and with which we are now called upon to deal. Events which seem to me to have given such a determinant importance to this period of and about the year 1891, are the first successful treatment of myxoedema by administering thyroid gland, the early evidence, in itself almost entirely and even tragically discouraging, of Robert Koch's attempt, begun in the previous year, to treat tuberculosis with tuberculin; von Behring and Kitasato's discovery of the bacterial antitoxins, and especially of the diphtheria antitoxin; and Ehrlich's early attempt at the chemotherapeutic treatment of malaria, with methylene blue. I should like to call your attention, in a little more detail, to the nature and the range of such more recent developments as we may reasonably trace to each of these starting-points. I will ask you, however, first to note as characteristics common to all of them, and distinguishing them from almost all earlier therapeutic innovations, that each of them represented a different effort, triumphantly successful in some of them, but not in others, to remove the cause of a disease and not merely to relieve its symptoms, and that each of them came as the climax and practical outcome of a relatively long period of purely experimental research.

The only one of these therapeutic discoveries which, in 1891, made a direct impact upon my youthful imagination, was, as it happened, the treatment of myxoedema



Everyone is talking about...

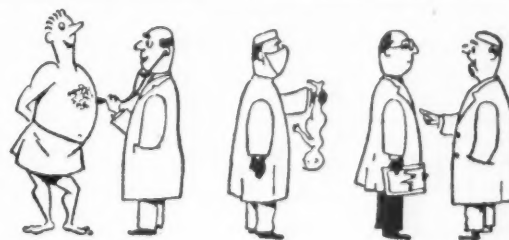
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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, January 30, 1959

7

A 'CHANGE' IN CONSUMER DEMAND TO PROFITABLE NYAL BABY POWDER

HYAL MILK OF MAGNESIA

with thyroid gland. Sir William Gull had described and named the disease, and had recognised its association with thyroid atrophy. Gley, in France, and Victor Horsley, in London, had studied the experimental production of the disease, by extirpating the thyroid gland, while preserving the parathyroids. It happened that the wife of a close friend of my father's became a victim of this progressive defect, with its distressing and all too obvious symptoms, both physical and mental; and, as a lad nearing 16, I received a vivid and tragic impression, from an occasional glimpse of these degenerative changes in one for whom we had an affectionate regard, and from hearing our parents discuss the progress of her condition, and the opinion of the doctors that its outcome was entirely beyond the reach of any known or prospective remedy. And then, suddenly, came news that Dr. George Murray, then a young physician in Newcastle, had tested the possibility of treating a case of myxoedema by injecting an extract of fresh thyroid glands from sheep, and had achieved a remarkable success; I believe that the trial was first made, in fact, at Sir Victor Horsley's suggestion. And then the fresh and eventually, of course, the dried thyroid substance was successfully given by the mouth. What left me, however, with such a vivid, boyhood memory of this discovery was, of course, the rapidity with which its application restored, to apparently normal health, one whom we knew so well and who, till then, had appeared to be irrevocably doomed to a miserable death.

New Therapeutic Principle

All of you will be aware of the immensely wider significance which this use of thyroid gland for the treatment of myxoedema was to have in the years that have followed, as being the pioneer application of an essentially new therapeutic principle; in that a disease, due to the recognised deficiency of something required by the body for its normal physiology, was then for the first time treated by the direct, artificial replacement of what was missing, in that case a hormone, instead of by making attempts to find some drug which had no relation to the cause of the condition, but which might, by an unlikely accident, be found to have some effect upon it. Who can say, not merely whether insulin would have been discovered some 30 years later, but whether an attempt to discover it might even yet have been made, if the successful use of thyroid had not first shown the possibility, in principle, of such a replacement therapy? We might credit the thyroid hormone itself with yet another kind of pioneering function, in that, a quarter of a century after the first successful use of the gland substance, it was the first of these metabolic hormones to be separated in crystalline form, by Kendall in the Mayo Clinic, and then, some 12 years later again, the first of them to be structurally identified and synthesised, by Harington, then working in Edinburgh. And I could easily spend more than the whole of the time to which I can properly regard myself as entitled this afternoon, in tracing the further courses of the ball thus set rolling, into ever more numerous side channels, a large proportion of which have yielded knowledge directly applicable in therapeutics. When the thyroid action was first discovered, nothing was yet known about the suprarenal glands, except their atrophic condition in Addison's disease, and nothing at all about the function of the pituitary body; and, although the production of diabetes by extirpation of the pancreas had been observed a year earlier, there was yet no community of opinion, even with regard to the meaning of that effect. Just glance at the extent of the change which the intervening years have witnessed. The two hormones of the pituitary posterior lobe have now been used in therapeutics for half a century, and in the past few years we have seen their separate complex structures determined, and actually confirmed by synthesis. My own ageing memory cannot be expected to retain

the names even, to say nothing of the structures, of all the steroid hormones which have been isolated, structurally identified and synthesised, as characteristic products of the gonads and the suprarenal cortex, and applied, recommended, and even pressed by attractive advertisement upon the attention of physicians, for a wide and various range of therapeutic values. While in the anterior pituitary lobe many separate hormones have now been discovered, most of them functioning by the instigation, as it were, of one or another of the directly acting endocrine glands to produce its effective output, so as fully to justify the epithet applied to the anterior lobe, not many years ago, by a scientifically enterprising physician, the late Sir Walter Langdon Brown, who referred to it as "the conductor of the whole endocrine orchestra." In terms of the same picturesque metaphor, we can now imagine the different endocrine instruments of the gonads and the suprarenal cortex responding to calls of the anterior pituitary baton with solos, or variously orchestrated chords and sequences, of endocrine output. And what a vista of therapeutic possibilities! And there was another outstanding and even more recent example, of the triumphant application, both in treatment and, even better, in prophylaxis, of the same principle of making good a lack of substances identified as requisite for healthy living and growth, in dealing with the diseases, formerly so prevalent, and now known to have been due to specific defects of diet in the so-called vitamins. Such diseases have now, in effect, been eliminated wherever the vitamins are known and supplied, just as endocrine deficiencies had been made good by giving the hormones which were lacking.

Look now again at the results which have followed from the enterprises in immunological treatment of that same year, 1891. The diphtheria antitoxin was the first ready-made antibody to be made really effective against an already active disease of infection, while the corresponding tetanus antitoxin found its main use in prophylaxis against the tetanus which a dirty wound was otherwise so liable to produce. Koch's attempt to produce a curative immunisation against an existing tuberculous infection had, indeed, been a failure; but the stimulus had been given for studying, more systematically, the possibilities of pre-immunisation against diseases with bacterial toxins, and methods were thus found for depriving the toxins of their toxicity while retaining their immunising properties, so that the protective pre-immunisation of populations, or armies, came to be used with great effect against diphtheria and tetanus, as well as against other kinds of infection. And there have been other immunising inocula, consisting of killed bacterial cultures, as in that against typhoid fever, or of viruses grown in tissue cultures and then killed, as in that for the protection of children against poliomyelitis.

Chemotherapy

Much the least conspicuous in itself, and in its own immediate results, of the several pioneer therapeutic enterprises which I have mentioned, as giving such a special significance to the year 1891, was Ehrlich's trial then of methylene blue as a remedy for malaria. Yet I would undertake with some confidence to present a case for this, as having eventually provided the most widely effective stimulus of them all, in view of the extent and variety of the therapeutic achievements which can already be credited to the new line of researches which Ehrlich thus initiated, and of the still unlimited possibilities of the further developments which are likely to be attained on those lines. For though Ehrlich's trial of methylene blue in malaria had, in practice, no more than a partial success, and one not sufficient even to enable it to threaten the prestige of the traditional quinine, it had, like the others which we have not been considering, the novel character that the substance was tried, not by accident, or as the result of some empirically based tradition, but as the direct result of the experimentally observed affinity of methylene blue for the malarial parasites. And there was the first,

though now the almost forgotten germ of the new system of research on the treatment of infections, which Ehrlich himself was to call "chemotherapy," in order to distinguish it from what he regarded as the pedantic, unpractical and haphazard pharmacology of those days. I was myself in Ehrlich's laboratory when, with his Japanese collaborator, Shiga, he took the next step along this new route, with the discovery of trypan red. And then came salvarsan, to record the first conspicuous and generally celebrated triumph of the method, and a number of other arsenical and of antimonial derivatives, effective against various protozoal and helminthic infections. And there is now an impressive range which is certain to extend, and with an increasing rapidity, of synthetic remedies so effective against these and other dangers to life and health in the tropics, and so harmless and easy to administer in themselves, that the major problem is to get them to the help of those who need them. I was recently talking of the former Governor of Gambia, which, not long ago, was one of the countries recognised as a "white man's grave," on account of malaria. And he told me that, among those to whom the modern antimalarials can be made available for prophylaxis, malaria is now no longer a problem. The chemotherapy of bacterial infections, on the other hand, seemed long to lag behind, having no real success for several decades, until, suddenly, the sulphonamides came, just in time for the Second World War, and after them penicillin, and when it had given the new lead, all the variously effective antibiotics. To those of my generation, it seems that a large proportion of the diseases which our parents specially dreaded have thus been practically eliminated, and largely by the use of a range of methods and materials for really effective medicinal treatment.

So far I have been mentioning only advances which have been made in dealing directly with the causes of diseases, because even the idea that such a radical treatment might be made possible by research has been a new development within living memory. Such effects as had been credited to the earlier remedies, and in some cases with good reason, had been concerned largely with no more than the removal or amelioration of symptoms. I dare not allow myself to go beyond a passing mention of the modern flood of such symptomatic remedies, though many of these are now as clearly based upon the results of experimental research as are those which deal with causes. Nor can I even begin to select examples from the clamorous crowd of the new series of diuretics, tranquillisers, antihistaminics, ganglion-blockers and all the rest.

I should not wish to be misunderstood as failing to recognise the value of good symptomatic treatment. From the point of view of a patient, though he may be quite ready to submit eventually to a course designed to remove the cause of his trouble, there can be no doubt that his more immediate and urgent concern is for relief from his symptoms. I may even confess to a more personal interest in the symptomatic remedies belonging to some of the groups because their introduction had some relation to researches in which I had been privileged to participate. If I were to yield, however, to a temptation to the particular mention of any, I should soon find myself sliding into a selective abstract of all the now well-known and imperatively needed annual volumes which endeavour to keep us up to date about all the really active new remedies now pouring from research laboratories and factories.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

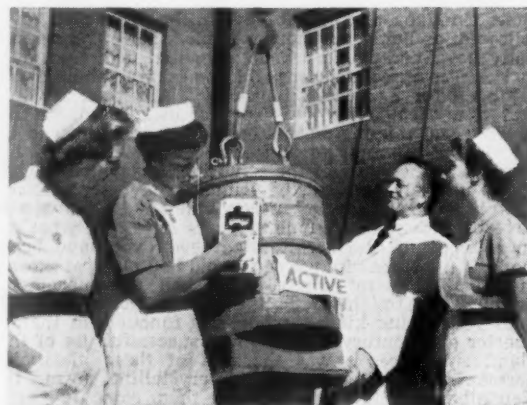
Portrait of Professor John Attfield

A portrait of the late Professor John Attfield, for 34 years professor of practical chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was presented to the Society after the October meeting of the Council by his

grandson, Mr. C. A. Brooks, of Dedham, Essex. The portrait is a replica of one given to Chicago pharmacists which was painted in recognition of the work done by Professor Attfield in helping to "raise their College from its ashes after the Great Fire of 1871." With the portrait, Mr. Brooks handed to the Society a complete set of the 19 editions of his grandfather's famous text-book of pharmaceutical chemistry and an album containing an illuminated address and 1,240 signatures of professional colleagues, including those of Lord Lister, Sir William Crookes and Sir Henry Wellcome. In accepting the gifts, Mr. Hudson, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, said they would be a perpetual reminder of the prominent place Professor Attfield occupied in the Society's history and in the scientific world; and of the services he had rendered to pharmacy and to medicine. He served the Society from 1862 until 1896. Probably, said Mr. Hudson, Attfield's greatest achievement was his work for the *British Pharmacopoeia*; and by the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that it was legally adopted in all British Dominions.—*Nature*, October 25, 1958.

RADIOACTIVE COBALT FOR LONDON HOSPITAL

Two ounces of highly radioactive cobalt arrived at the London Clinic recently in this special container, which weighs over two tons. The special lead container is vital in transporting radioactive cobalt isotopes because they produce gamma rays—the most penetrating form of radiation.



The illustration shows Nurse Toni Raybould testing the container with a Geiger counter; she is watched by Nurse Ann Gunn; Mr. J. Milson, of Isotope Division, Harwell; and Staff Nurse Mary Hawkings.

Shortly after its arrival at the London Clinic the radioactive cobalt was loaded into the Cobaltron at the London Hospital, where it will be used for treating both malignant and non-malignant diseases. The Cobaltron was made in Britain and has been used already in treating over 4,000 patients.—(U.K. Information Office.)

COST OF TREATING ANAEMIA

In comments upon the current treatments of iron-deficiency anaemias, Davidson and Richmond (*Lancet*, 1958, ii, 570) provide a table showing the cost of oral iron preparations. The figures are dissected into basic

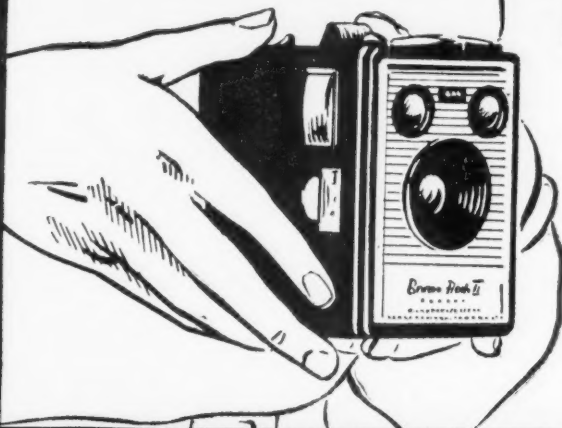
*Every growing-up
family needs a
family camera . .*

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price, purchase tax (if any), chemists' allowance for dispensing prescription, cost to National Health Service of a prescription for 100 tablets, and cost to patient of 100 tablets if purchased in the pharmacy. A further table analyses Scottish prescriptions for iron preparations dispensed in May, 1957. The figure given for total number of N.H.S. prescriptions dispensed was 1,689,505, of which 2.19 per cent. were for oral iron prescriptions. Prescriptions for ferrous sulphate, gluconate and succinate in the sample (10,495) showed an average of 88.9 tablets per prescription. The ratio of ferrous sulphate prescriptions to those for ferrous gluconate plus ferrous succinate was 1:3; and of non-proprietary preparations to proprietary preparations 1:2. The authors name ferrous sulphate tablets (proprietary or non-proprietary) as the least costly form of iron at present available for oral medication and they consider ferrous sulphate to be clinically as effective as other preparations of iron and not more liable to cause side-effects. Were ferrous sulphate always prescribed in preference to other iron preparations the Scottish N.H.S., they estimate, would save around £1,800 annually in hospitals, and £3,250 monthly in the general practitioner service. Total estimated saving would be, in Scotland, £40,000 per annum. In any such calculations everything depends on whether the assumptions of relative therapeutic value of different preparations are correct. On that we can have no opinion, but we expect some counterblast from prescribers who see advantage in the gluconate and succinate method.—*Chemist and Druggist*, October 11, 1958.

SYNTHETIC GLYCEROL PRODUCTION IN HOLLAND

The first plant for the manufacture of synthetic glycerin in Europe and the only one outside U.S. has now come on stream at the Pernis (Rotterdam) refinery of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of companies.

This plant, operating on a continuous basis, is the final section of a complex installed for the manufacture of a range of related industrial chemicals, the first unit of which was brought on stream December, 1956. These products will make a valuable contribution to the reduction of dollar imports.

Glycerin was originally obtained exclusively as a by-product of the soap and candle industry. Research work done by Shell Development Co. in California, however, led to the development of a method of manufacturing synthetic glycerin from propylene obtained in the refinery processing of crude oil.—*Pharm. J.*, June 21, 1958.

STABILITY OF PHYSOSTIGMINE EYE DROPS

J. Mørch. (*Dansk. Tidsskr. Farm.*, 1958, **32**, 93).

Specimens of eye drops of the Danish Pharmacopoeia 1948, containing 1 per cent. of physostigmine salicylate and 0.75 per cent. of sodium chloride were assayed by a method involving extraction with ether after making alkaline with sodium carbonate, evaporation of the solution and titration. This method is specific for physostigmine in the presence of its degradation products, and showed that the eye drops lost 1 per cent. of their physostigmine content on storage for three months at 20°. The corresponding loss at 30° was 3 per cent. Heating at 100° for 15 minutes resulted in a loss of 1 to 4 per

cent., and the development of a red colour. Discoloration was prevented by the addition of 0.1 per cent. of sodium metabisulphite, but this resulted in the eye drops becoming too acid on storage. The inclusion of 2 per cent. of disodium hydrogen citrate (sesquihydrate) was sufficient to buffer the solution to pH 5.0, and such solutions showed a loss of 1 to 2 per cent. with no discoloration or change in pH on heating at 100° for 15 minutes. The loss on storage at 20° for six months was 10 per cent. The addition of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate did not prevent discoloration.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 11, 1958, 714.

BACKGROUND TO PHARMACOGNOSY

By E. J. Sheelard, B.Pharm., F.P.S., A.R.I.C.

Selected from a lecture given I.P.S.F. Conference, 1958. Reprinted from *The Future Pharmacist*, Autumn Term, 1958

Pharmacognosy is unique inasmuch as it is both a scientific discipline and a humanistic study. It has contributed much to world culture and indeed to British culture for even its more utilitarian aspects have been governed by the underlying philosophy of "the enrichment of human life."

Lost in Antiquity

If we accept a simple definition of pharmacognosy to be a "scientific study of plant and animal materials used in the treatment of disease," then its origins are lost in antiquity. We can only assume that man in the earliest days of his development, long before he could write, used crude vegetable and animal products for the treatment of his ailments. He probably used the simplest of experiments, that of trial and error, to establish which plants were poisonous and which were not and to discover which were efficacious in the treatment of some diseases and those which were of value in the treatment of others. Having established this, he would then have to recognise the plants again in order that he should not have to repeat his trial and error experiments.

The ancient medical papyri of which the Ebers Papyrus is perhaps the most famous, tell us something about the drugs in common use in Egypt 4,000 years ago. Assyria, Babylon, China, India and Palestine have also left records of the drugs used in those countries hundreds of years before the birth of Christ. Ancient Greece showed a keen interest in plants and animals and their medical system was based upon the use of plants which the physicians collected for themselves. There is no doubt that they were acquainted with many of the drugs which are still in common use today. Hippocrates in his writings indicated that he had a detailed knowledge of gentian, rhubarb and myrrh among others. Tschirch, in fact, considered that the science of pharmacognosy dates from the 5th century B.C. because of the writings of Hippocrates. The most well known of all the Greek writers on medical subjects, of course, is Dioscorides, who lived during the 1st century A.D. In 77 A.D. he wrote his *De Materia Medica*, which included references to more than 500 drugs and had 383 coloured plates. Among the drugs he described were belladonna, catechu, cinnamon, colchicum, colocynth, gentian, hyoscyamus, linseed, male fern, rhubarb, storax, turpentine and tragacanth. He dealt with the methods of cultivation, collection, preparation for the market, and preservation, and he also referred to likely adulterants. Dioscorides is considered by many to be the "father of pharmacognosy." Certainly this monumental work remained the authoritative book on medicinal plants until the 15th century.

In ancient Rome there was no rational practice of

medicine until towards the end of their empire, but of the writers on medical topics who emerged the one best known is Galen. His *De Simplicum Medicamentorum* is an encyclopaedia of *Materia Medica* and may be considered as one of the earliest of herbals.

From the time of the fall of Rome until the 16th century, little was done to add to our knowledge of medicinal plants. During almost the whole of this period the use of plants in the treatment of disease was associated with magical and religious ritual. Medical treatment often depended upon the feasts and the seasons. Various doctrines were introduced, e.g., the Doctrine of Signatures which said that "every natural substance which possesses any medicinal virtue indicates by an obvious and well-marked character the disease for which it is a remedy." This doctrine actually prevailed until late in the 17th century. One feature of this long period, however, was the production of a number of herbals. Compiled by the scholars they contained the names of plants used in medicine, together with descriptions of them, often with illustrations. One of these, the *Leech Book of Bald*, written between 900 and 950 A.D., is the oldest Anglo-Saxon treatise on herbs.

The Renaissance

The Renaissance and the introduction of the art of printing on paper, about 1450, led to the production of a large number of books on medical topics, and in 1490 Bartholomew, the Englishman, published an English translation of his encyclopaedic work, first published in 1296. In the seventeenth book of which are charming and original descriptions of herbs and their uses. Then in 1485 the celebrated *De Ortus Sanitatis* was published in Mainz and, in fact, from then until the late 17th century quite a large number of herbals were published. Le Grand Herbal was published in Paris, in 1525. Fifteen hundred and fifty-one saw the publication of a herbal by William Turner, Dean of Wells. In 1569 Monardes published his herbal dealing with drugs which had been introduced to Spain from the Americas and an English translation by John Frampton entitled *Joyful news out of a new founde world* appeared in 1577. Gerard's Herbal was published about 1596. John Parkinson, another celebrated English herbalist, published his *Theatrum Botanicum* in 1640 and in 1649 Nicholas Culpepper published his book, though this showed a return to the use of plants in association with astrology.

Modern Pharmacognosy

In 1815 Sedyler published his *Analecta Pharmacognosica* and thus used for the first time a word based upon the Greek "pharmakon" meaning "drug" and "gnosis" meaning "knowledge." In 1820, Guibourt published his *Histoire Anrigee des Drougues Simples*, and it is from this date that modern pharmacognosy is said to begin though its emergence as a separate subject in Britain came a few years later. By the beginning of the 19th century *Materia Medica*, which originally was the study of drugs of plant and animal origin, had become a most comprehensive subject and as such too unwieldy for purposes of study. It included in addition to drugs of plant and animal origin, substances of chemical and mineral origin as well as a knowledge of the galenicals and preparations made from them. Jonathan Pereira's *Materia Medica*, published in 1839, is an historic publication which includes all these aspects of the subject. With the need to study all the aspects in a more scientific manner the subject was broken down into its various parts and *materia medica* became once more the study of plant and animal materials used in medicine. It included a study of the history of drugs, methods of collection and preparation for the market as well as the macroscopical features and the nature of the constituents. Guibourt's book was concerned with all these features and thus it gave the subject a new importance and

created a stimulus for a more scientific study of the drugs. The older and often empirical studies which had prevailed in one way or another from the earliest times, but which had nevertheless contributed much to our knowledge of medicinal plants, gave place to a more rational approach.

Discovery of Plant Cells

Pharmacognosy became a subject in its own right, though it was some time before it became known by this name. It was an applied science or, as we call it today, a technology and it drew upon the natural sciences of botany and chemistry, but they were merged in such a way as to produce an entity. The subject became not merely a botanical and chemical investigation of medicinal plants, but a pharmacognostical study of them. This then was the pattern of pharmacognostical development on the continent at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1857 further impetus was given to it by Schleiden when he discovered that the cell was the fundamental unit of the plant, for this led to a microscopical study of drugs. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five saw the publication of Otto Berg's famous *Anatomischer Atlas zur Pharmazeutischen Waarekunde*. Other Atlases followed; in 1892 Moeller published his *Pharmakognostischer Atlas* and this was followed in 1900 by the *Anatomischer Atlas* of Tschirch and Oesterle. In England Greenish and Collins published *An Anatomical Atlas of Vegetable Powders* in 1904. The chemical investigations into the active constituents of drugs which had been receiving attention in a spasmodic manner received an impetus when Seturner isolated morphine and established its chemical nature in 1817. By the time Neumann isolated cocaine in 1860 most of the important alkaloids had been isolated and examined, as also had many glycosides. An important book from the chemical standpoint was that by Tschirch, *Handbuch der Pharmakognosie*, published in 1904.

Pharmacognosy in Britain

In Britain the subject of pharmacognosy started as an independent subject about 1842. For hundreds of years prior to this, drugs and spices had been subjected to gross adulteration. In spite of many attempts to prevent it, adulteration persisted simply because there were no standards whereby the quality of drugs could be controlled. There was, therefore, a great need for an objective study of drugs and spices in order that they could be defined more exactly and that standards could be established so that their quality could be assessed. At about the same time another chain of events led to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841. Among other things it was apparent that persons practising as pharmaceutical chemists needed a regular training and a qualification and that therefore some system of examinations was necessary. What subject other than a study of the drugs used by pharmacists in their business could be more appropriate?

These two trends of thought dovetailed into one another and so pharmacognosy became a recognised subject of study in Britain under the direction of the Pharmaceutical Society.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names

Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name should be its official title.



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Femerital offers you the opportunity to suggest a unique "Chemist Only" means of treating the depression, spasm and pain of dysmenorrhoea.

FORMULA:

DIBUTAMIDE, 100 MG.; PHENACETIN, 125 MG.; SALICYLAMIDE, 125 MG.; CAFFEINE, 25 MG.

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Because Dibutamide exerts a specific anti-spasmodic action on uterine muscle without giving rise to spasmolysis in other smooth muscle, you will not be asked to explain such side effects as hypotension or constipation.

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SUGGESTED DOSAGE:

To cover the entire cycle, suggest, where necessary, two tablets to be taken three times a day for two days before the pain is expected, and then as required. A maximum daily dose of up to six tablets, in divided doses, should cover all cases.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

The names appearing in the second column of the following list include some registered trade marks.

Supplementary List, January, 1959

Approved Name	Other Names
Bephenium	Benzyl dimethylphenoxyethylammonium 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoate
Hydroxynaphthoate	Alcopar
Chlorbetamide	Dichloro-N-(2:4-dichlorobenzyl)-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-acetamide Mantomid; Pontalin
Chlorpropamide	N-p-Chlorobenzenesulphonyl-N'-propylurea Diabinese
Dimethisoquin	3-Butyl-1-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)isoquinoline Quotane is the hydrochloride
Dithiazanine	3:3'-Diethylthiadiazine Delvex is the iodide; Telmid is the iodide
Fluoxymesterone	9 α -Fluoro-11 β :17 β -dihydroxy-17 α -methylandro-4-en-3-one 9 α -Fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17-methyltestosterone Ultandren
Griseofulvin	7-Chloro-4:6-dimethoxycoumaran-3-one-2-spiro-1'-(2'-methoxy-6'-methylcyclohex-2'-en-4'-one) Grisovin
Methylprednisolone	11 β :17 α :21-Trihydroxy-6 α -methylpregna-1:4-diene-3:20-dione 6 α -Methylprednisolone Medrol; Medrone
Phenacemide	(Phenylacetyl)urea Phenurone
Stanolone	17 β -Hydroxy-5 α -androstane-3-one Anabolex
Styramate	2-Hydroxy-2-phenylethyl carbamate Sinaxar
Trifluoperazine	2-Trifluoromethyl-10-[3'-(4"-methyl-1"-piperazinyl)propyl]phenothiazine Stelazine is the dihydrochloride

Index to the Supplementary List

(See the List for the full Approved Name and the chemical name)

Proprietary Name	Approved Name	Reference
Alcopar	Bephenium	
Anabolex	Stanolone	
Delvex	Dithiazanine	
Diabinese	Chlorpropamide	
Grisovin	Griseofulvin	
Mantomid	Chlorbetamide	
Medrol	Methylprednisolone	
Medrone	Methylprednisolone	
Phenurone	Phenacemide	
Pontalin	Chlorbetamide	
Quotane	Dimethisoquin	
Sinaxar	Styramate	
Stelazine	Trifluoperazine	
Telmid	Dithiazanine	
Ultandren	Fluoxymesterone	

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to The Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44 Hallam street, London, W.1.

COMPARATIVE SEDATIVE EFFECTS OF BARBITURATE AND TRANQUILLISER DRUGS

T. A. Loomis and T. C. West. (*J. Pharmacol.*, 1958, 122, 525.) In a series of controlled experiments, the comparative sedative effects of orally administered quinalbarbitone sodium (100 mg.), chlorpromazine hydrochloride (50 mg.), meprobamate (400 mg.), phenaglycodol (300 mg.) and a placebo consisting of 200 mg. of corn starch were evaluated on normal human male subjects. The subjects, all of whom had received previous training, were required to operate an automobile driving test apparatus which automatically recorded driving faults. Quinalbarbitone, chlorpromazine and meprobamate caused significant impairment of performance on the test apparatus. Phenaglycodol and the placebo were without effect. Quinalbarbitone produced the most intense impairment of function. Chlorpromazine produced impairment after a delayed onset of action. Meprobamate produced delayed impairment after the first dose and immediate impairment after the second.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 9, 1958, 581.

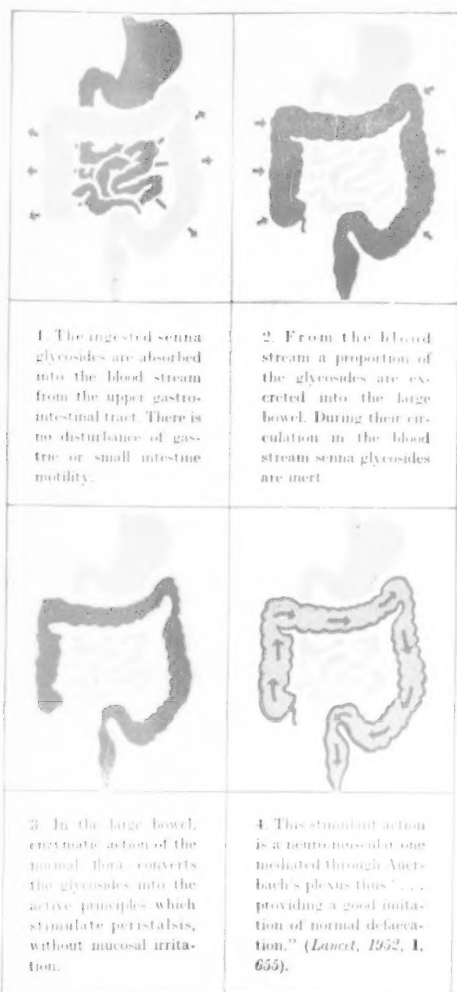
ALUMINIUM GLYCINATE IN PEPTIC ULCER

T. Clark and J. N. Hunt. (*Practitioner*, 1958, 180, 334.) A comparison in vitro of the antacid action of magnesium oxide and an aluminium glycinate preparation showed that the aluminium compound, even in gross excess, did not, in contrast to magnesium oxide, raise the pH of the gastric contents above that of the plasma. Tests in four patients with duodenal ulcers showed that the continuous sucking of four tablets of an aluminium glycinate preparation an hour raised the pH of the gastric contents to 4, but did not carry it beyond pH 7. On the other hand, intermittent doses of aluminium glycinate were less effective in maintaining the pH of the gastric contents above 4 continuously. In these experiments aluminium glycinate produced an acid deficit in the urine corresponding to not more than one-quarter of its antacid powder measured to pH 4. This would allow a dose corresponding to six hours' effective antacid control per day without danger of alkalosis. On this basis patients with normal renal function have the power to excrete alkali corresponding to an oral intake of about 300 aluminium glycinate tablets daily.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 9, 1958, 581.

DIELDRIN POISONING IN MAN

T. B. Patel and V. N. Rao. (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1958, 1, 919.) An account is given of 20 cases of poisoning by dieldrin among spray teams in filaria and malaria control work in India. A 50% dieldrin wettable powder was used, the strength of the final diluted suspension being 1.25% for malaria control and 2.5% for filaria control work. The rate of spraying in both cases was the same, and the deposits were 28 and 56 mg./sq. ft. (290 and 580 mg./sq. metre) respectively. There were 10 cases of poisoning among 105 sprayers in the filaria unit and 10 cases among 192 workers in the malaria unit. In the filaria unit, poisoning was seen from 14 to 154 days (average 57 days) after the first exposure to dieldrin. In the malaria unit the cases occurred from 60 to 116 days (average 99 days) after exposure. No protective clothing or masks were used, and washing with soap and water was not done. The symptoms started with giddiness, headache and twitching of muscles, going on to convulsive attacks occurring up to several times a day, with loss of consciousness for periods of up to two hours. There were no deaths. Most of the cases of poisoning occurred during a second period of exposure. The teams were in the habit of using their bare hands for transferring the powder from the containers to the water and for stirring the suspensions prepared from the powder. The incidence of poisoning will probably be reduced by the introduction of suitable precautions.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 9, 1958, 583.

BOWEL RE-TRAINING WITH SENOKOT



REFERENCES

- ¹ "The Practitioner," 1953, 170, 266.
- ² "Lancet," 1953, I, 602.
- ³ "The Medical Press," 1954, 231, 521.
- ⁴ Wakeley, Sir Cecil, Bt., "Medical World," 1955, 83, 318.
- ⁵ Straub, W., and Triendl, E., "Arch. exp. Path. Pharmacol," 185, 1, 1937.
- ⁶ Okada, T., "Tohoku J. exp. Med.," 38, 33, 1940.
- ⁷ Cass and Frederik, 1954, "Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci.," 58, 455.
- ⁸ Douthwaite, A. H., and Goulding, R., "B.M.J.," Dec., 1957, II, 1414.

Senokot (D.H.A.) is not a laxative in the usual sense. It is efficient in obstinate constipation and has a re-educative and curative value in the chronic case. In a high proportion of patients normal bowel sensitivity and reflex evacuation are restored and treatment discontinued.

Rx
Senokot
STANDARDIZED SENNA

FOR ...

Occasional constipation.
Chronic Constipation.¹
Pregnant women and nursing mothers.²
Hospital in-patients.

Patients with drug-induced constipation.
Children.³
The aged and infirm.⁴
Peptic ulcer patients.

For diabetics: the tablets are indicated as their carbohydrate content is negligible.

A bowel stimulant—not a mucosal irritant.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Senokot Granules, chocolate flavoured, may be eaten plain, sprinkled on cereal or bread and butter or mixed with warm milk to make an agreeable drink.

Senokot Tablets, unflavoured, may be swallowed whole or crushed, with a cold or warm drink.

ADULTS 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of granules, or 2 to 4 tablets. In obstinate constipation up to 2 teaspoonfuls, or 4 tablets, twice daily.

CHILDREN One-half the adult dose.

The correct dose, found by trial, is that which gives a comfortable termed motion. This dose will usually be within the above range, although more or less may be required.

For chronic constipation the established dose should be taken regularly, at first daily or every other day. As natural rhythm is restored dosage can be gradually reduced and eventually discontinued.

Senokot Granules are available in bottles of 2 oz., 1 oz., and 10 oz.

Senokot Tablets are available in bottles of 25, 100 and 500.

Senokot is manufactured by D·H·A· from concentrate supplied by Westminster Laboratories Ltd., London



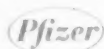
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The Role of Pharmacy in Civil Defence

A Further Extract from the Report of Mr. Alistair I. K. Lloyd, Ph.C., F.P.S.,
(Holder of Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3)

PART IV

1. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

A. I suggest that the part that Pharmacists may have to play in a Civil Defence Organisation may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) **Roles allied to usual professional duties.**
 - (a) Health supplies.
 - (i) Health Supplies Service Organisation.
 - (ii) Stockpiling.
 - (b) Hospital Pharmacy.
 - (c) Advanced First-Aid and Nursing.
 - (d) Pharmacy in Reception Zones and Mutual Aid Zones.
 - (e) Public Instruction in Civil Defence Matters.
- (2) **Roles not normally considered Professional Duties.**
 - (a) Clinical and Blood Laboratory Technician.
 - (b) A.B.C. Monitoring.
 - (c) Blood Collection.

It will be shown that all branches of the Pharmaceutical Profession will have to assume a definite role in the organisation. The following groups within the profession must be prepared to assume responsibility for certain of the above responsibilities, these groups within the profession include:—

- (a) Retail Pharmacists.
- (b) Hospital Pharmacists.
- (c) Manufacturing Pharmacists.
- (d) Wholesale Pharmacists.
- (e) Government and Pharmaceutical Organisations employed Pharmacists.
- (f) Medical Detailers who are Pharmacists.
- (g) Teaching Pharmacists.
- (h) Apprentices.
 - (i) Research and Development Pharmacists.
 - (j) Pharmacists in the Armed Services.

B. I recommend that these roles be fulfilled in the way set out in detail in Section 2 of this Part.

C. To implement the above mentioned organisation I recommend that a pharmaceutical working party be set up to examine fully the recommendations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and apply to them the expert knowledge required for the various parts of the programme, considered against local conditions. I recommend that the working party consist of leaders of the various branches of the profession, first at a Commonwealth level to decide on general policy, and then at the State level to apply this policy particularly to conditions pertaining in the various States.

Such a working party might consist of representatives from:—

- (a) The Colleges of Faculties of Pharmacy in the various States.
 - (b) From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.
 - (c) The Federal Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.
 - (d) The State Pharmaceutical Societies.
 - (e) The State Pharmacy Boards.
 - (f) Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.
 - (g) The Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia.
 - (h) The Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.
 - (i) The National Association of Pharmacy Students of Australia.
 - (j) The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.
 - (k) The Association of Drug Wholesalers.
- and the various "trade" organisations; from the Armed

Services and Commonwealth and State Government employed Pharmacists.

These people should meet together with representatives of the Civil Defence Directorate (particularly those who have been organising the medical effort of Civil Defence), so that the study may be maintained co-ordinated with the overall medical plan, as well as kept within the limits as set by policy statements made by the Commonwealth or State Governments.

This working party should first review this whole plan with respect to its general application, and then might sub-divide into various Sub-Committees whose particular expert knowledge could then be concentrated on to the particular subject most applicable to its constitution. For instance, the Sub-Committee considering the stockpiling programme might consist of representatives of the Governmental, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Armed Service Pharmacists, in consultation with Medical and other interested people. Similarly, a Sub-Committee considering education (i.e., (i) of the members of the profession in the various aspects of Civil Defence, including clinical and special laboratory technicians' work, and (ii) the programme for retail pharmacy and the public), and might consist of members of academic and teaching pharmacy, the F.P.S.G.A., etc. However, the exact composition of these Sub-Committees would be more profitably left to the decision of the actual working party.

I recommend that, if acceptable to the Executive of the Association, copies of this report be sent to the various organisations involved, and then a meeting of the representatives delegated by these Organisations be arranged for preliminary discussions. If a working party is set up, it is suggested that the Civil Defence School at Mt. Macedon, Victoria, might be a suitable place to meet, as this would allow co-ordination by the Civil Defence Directorate and other interested bodies.

2. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific recommendations for the detailed roles of the Pharmaceutical Profession are set out below:—

A. HEALTH SUPPLIES AND STOCKPILING ORGANISATION

1. **General.** It is recommended that a Commonwealth Stockpiling programme be initiated, the main part of which will include the stockpiling of health and medical supplies.

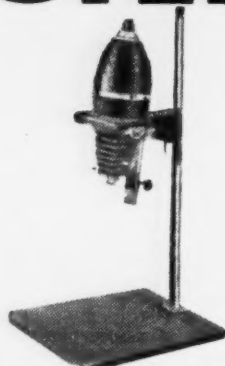
This stockpiling is of the utmost importance, as there is no substantial reserve of health supplies available at the present time in Australia. As most of the essential supplies are imported from other countries and are not produced within Australia, this stockpiling must proceed in peacetime, as it will be impossible to obtain supplies after attack for many months, and as the whole Civil Defence Organisation could not function without these needed supplies, such a programme must receive the highest priority.

This stockpile should be the property of the Commonwealth Government until the stage is reached for it to be allocated specifically to States, when it should be acquired from the Commonwealth Government by the State.

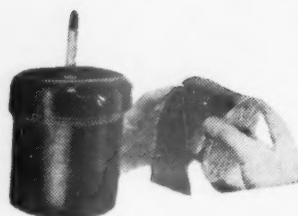
The programme should be co-ordinated by a Director of Health Services, whose department should consist

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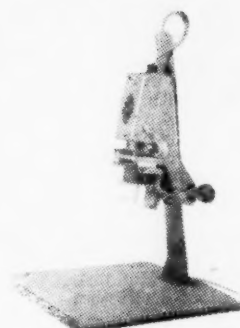
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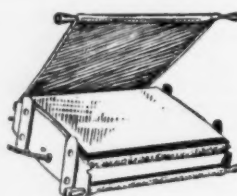
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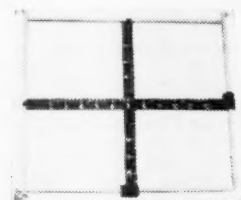
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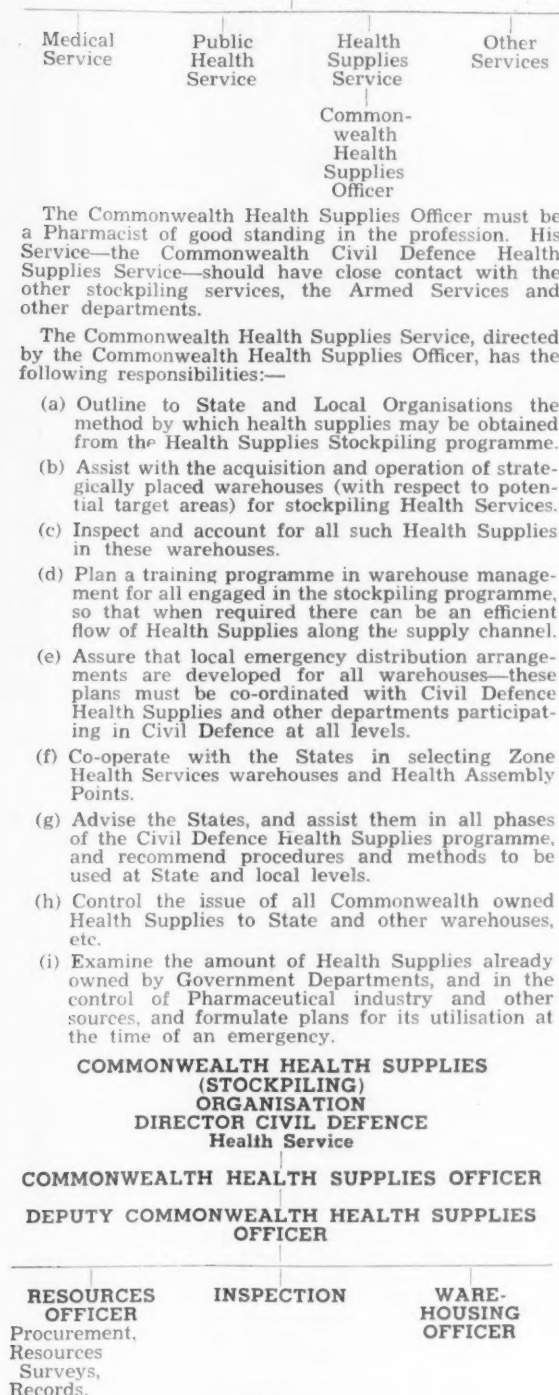
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of the following departments (for full Chart see Part 3):—

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES



(CHART I)

All officers in the Commonwealth Health Service should be Pharmacists, recommended by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia for the jobs, and accepted to the position by the Director, Commonwealth Civil Defence Health Services, to act in these capacities.

They should be men of knowledge, experience and integrity, and accustomed to heavy responsibility—they will be in charge of a multi-million pound programme, and therefore must have the respect of all concerned. They should have had some experience in the various peacetime application of their Civil Defence responsibilities, and Armed Services experience would be most helpful.

They should be capable of demanding the respect and co-operation of the commercial and industrial people in the Commonwealth, and be able to work in harmony with them and other groups in the profession. They should have marked organisational ability, and be capable of directing the synthesis of the Health Supplies Service, as well as the operational aspects of the service.

STATE HEALTH SUPPLIES SERVICE ORGANISATION

STATE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICE

STATE HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICER

DEPUTY HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICER

TRAINING OFFICER	PERSON- NEL OFFICER	PROCURE- MENT OFFICER	WARE- HOUSE OFFICER
---------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

ZONE HEALTH SERVICES OFFICERS

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OFFICERS

(CHART II)

LOCAL CIVIL DEFENCE HEALTH SUPPLIES SERVICE ORGANISATION

STATE DIRECTOR CIVIL DEFENCE HEALTH SERVICES

STATE HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICER AND STAFF

RECEPTION ZONE, ETC.	TARGET ZONE	MUTUAL AID ZONE, ETC.
-------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

LOCAL DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENCE HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICER

DEPUTY HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICER

TRAINING OFFICER	PERSON- NEL OFFICER	PROCURE- MENT OFFICER	WARE- HOUSE OFFICER
---------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

HEALTH ASSEMBLY POINT(S) OFFICER

DEPUTY HEALTH ASSEMBLY POINT

MEDICAL UNIT HEALTH SUPPLIES OFFICERS

Pharmaceutical Chemists in Civil Defence

Conclusions from Study Courses at Two Civil Defence Schools Held in 1958

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL MACEDON

Pharmacists Study Period No. 1

(June 1-6, 1958)

The following conclusions are those arrived at by the Students attending this Study Period and are not necessarily those of the Directorate of Civil Defence or of the Directing Staff of the School.

Problem

The treatment and hospitalisation of the unprecedented number of casualties after a nuclear attack will involve expanding existing medical services, utilising all available resources.

- (a) How do you consider pharmacists can best be employed in this expanded medical service?

Conclusions

1. It was felt that the primary function of a pharmacist was to maintain an effective pharmaceutical service after disaster, and should only be diverted from this task after this essential need had been provided.

2. In the unlikely event of there being excess pharmaceutical personnel they could be used for the following duties:—

- (a) First Aid.
- (b) Medical and surgical assistants.
- (c) Chemical laboratory technicians.

3. As regards redeployment of pharmacists caused by strategic evacuation, due thought should be given to the fact that everyone, in these conditions, would be expected to undertake enhanced duties, and this would apply to pharmacists in rural areas where the density of population would increase. Pharmacists near Target Zones would be available, with their stocks, for service in conjunction with Cushion Hospitals and in Reception Zones with Base Hospitals.

4. An important duty of pharmacists in the later stages of operations would be the salvaging of essential drugs from pharmacies, surgeries, etc., in the target areas.

Problem (b)

How can pharmaceutical supplies best be utilised?

Conclusions

5. Pharmaceutical supplies should be best utilised by supplementing existing stocks in selected pharmacies, thereby maintaining a broader health service for the public, as well as patients evacuated from hospitals. These supplies to be in pannier type containers suitable for either forward area disaster use or for static medical posts. Essential unit requirements to be calculated by a specialised medical or pharmaceutical committee.

6. Existing pharmaceutical warehouses in strategic areas being asked to plan for stockpiling and/or manufacturing under Commonwealth directions. Service Departments might also be able to assist in stockpiling for civilian requirements for use in disaster.

7. The pharmaceutical manufacturer should be requested to consider the packing of essential injectables in the syrette type pack and by the setting up of an expert committee to advise on suitable standard packaging for stockpiling of drugs and equipment.

Problem (c)

What organisation and pre-planning is necessary to implement (a) and (b)?

Conclusions

8. To ensure the most efficient functioning of the pharmaceutical service, it would be necessary to undertake a comprehensive survey of existing pharmaceutical services (both personnel and establishments) with the object of re-zoning to meet disaster needs, such as to other areas, medical services, and the various types of hospitals.

9. Essential planning for the best utilisation of pharmacy personnel would involve education of its personnel in first aid, public welfare, hygiene, and emergency medical assistance.

10. There appeared to be an expansion field in utilising non-practising personnel, and they should be recruited for special training. Tracing such personnel might be difficult and be carried out on a local basis.

11. Consideration should be given to the early selection of Federal and State Health Supplies Officers.

12. Owing to its widespread organisation, the pharmaceutical service could play an important role in a propaganda campaign for Civil Defence.

13. Chemists generally should receive instructions in civil defence.

14. Pharmacy should be represented on any committee set up to determine the operational role of the Health Service.

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL MACEDON

Emergency Medical Services Study Period No. 1

(November 30-December 5, 1958)

The following conclusions are those arrived at by the Students attending this Study Period and are not necessarily those of the Directorate of Civil Defence or of the Directing staff of the School.

Problem No. 1

The treatment and hospitalisation of the unprecedented number of casualties to be expected after a nuclear attack will necessitate the expansion of existing medical services utilising all available resources.

- (a) What do you consider should be the role and responsibilities of the various specialised professions represented in your syndicate in this expanded medical service?

Conclusions

1. Post Graduate training necessary for Associate

Professions.

- (i) Civil Defence Organisation generally;
- (ii) Effects and potentialities of nuclear weapons;
- (iii) First Aid equipment, supplies and their use;
- (iv) Various categories of wounds;
- (v) Control of haemorrhage;
- (vi) Treatment of open and closed fractures;
- (vii) Emergency opening of closed airways;
- (viii) Burns;
- (ix) Shock;
- (x) Medicaments;

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- (xi) Bandaging and splinting;
- (xii) Resuscitation;
- (xiii) Transportation of injured;
- (xiv) A period should be spent in a general hospital to gain practical experience.

Existing organisation can be asked to cope with this training.

2. Generally, the role of **associate professions** under the responsibility of a medical practitioner, if available, would be:—

- (a) The treatment of shock, burns, haemorrhage and fractures;
- (b) The administration of anaesthetics;
- (c) Sorting and classification of casualties;
- (d) Blood taking and giving;
- (e) Assisting surgeons;
- (f) Training people in emergency casualty treatment;
- (g) Providing needed facilities and supplies;
- (h) Particular professions will perform certain other services, e.g. dentists will treat maxillofacial injuries at Base Hospitals.

The foregoing duties will be carried out in the immediate emergency. **Some of the pharmacists** would have to be transferred to supervise the control, storage and issue of drugs and medicaments.

Services of dentists may be retained for a much longer period, as purely dental services cannot be regarded as emergency measures.

Detailed roles and responsibilities of professions would be:—

Doctors:

- (a) Some evacuated with population and hospitals;
- (b) Some remain in area when weapon bursts, these remain in surgery (if suitably placed) or proceed to pre-selected stations near a warden's post or cluster of wardens' posts.
- (c) Doctors outside target area move into it as soon as possible with mobile first aid units.

Dentists and Veterinarians:

- (a) In target area, these proceed to a pre-selected post, when they can screen, give first aid or even treatment of the wounded;
- (b) Outside target area, proceed to Cushion Hospitals where they are to assist as follows:—
 - (i) Go to target areas, if directed by group headquarters;
 - (ii) Assist in anaesthesia, resuscitation, surgery (selected cases).

Pharmacists:

Principal role will be in supply, but as many as possible should be trained in first aid:

- (a) In target areas, remain in pharmacy where people will come for drugs, dressings. If pharmacy demolished, proceed to pre-selected post as for dentists, etc.
- (b) In Mutual Aid Zone—report to Cushion Hospital.

Problem No. 1 (b)

What action is feasible, under present conditions, to prepare for these roles and responsibilities?

Conclusions

3. One syndicate considered that it was necessary to disperse the medical personnel according to a pre-determined plan, e.g. specialists at Base Hospitals, staffing of Cushion Hospitals, formation of first aid and resuscitation teams. They should be under the control of a Group Area Medical Officer.

The scheme to be implemented as follows:—

Pre-attack Phase:

- (a) Ascertain medical qualifications and specialties of medical practitioners and have these correlated by B.M.A. or equivalent.
- (b) Organise, in the light of the above, medical practitioners into groups and teams.

- (c) Issue a succinct training manual to medical practitioners to condition them to nuclear warfare.
- (d) Formulate a chain of control and designate them by name. Suggested chain of control:—

- (i) Zone Medical Director to be situated at Zone Controller's Headquarters and to work in liaison with him.
- (ii) Group Area Medical Officer in charge of the 200,000 group to work in liaison with the Group Area Controller situated in the Cushion Hospital Areas. The Medical Officer should be an administrative officer, e.g. retired A.D.M.S.

- (iii) Mobile Medical Sector Officers also administrative as technical advisors to, and work in liaison with, Mobile Sector Controller. Mobile Medical Sector Controllers have under their control:—

First Aid Teams (still in Cushion Hospital Areas) who can be sent forward at the discretion of the Group Area Medical Officer, but not further forward than the reporting post. Resuscitation Groups.

Resuscitation Groups

To arrange for the available **veterinary, dental and pharmaceutical** personnel to be under the control of the Group Area Medical Officer. The Australian Veterinary Association to investigate any additional training which in their opinion may be required. The Australian Dental Association to investigate any additional training which in their opinion may be required, e.g.

- ii (i) The treatment of—

Shock

Burns

Haemorrhage

Simple Fractures;

- (ii) Anaesthesia (general);

- (iii) Screening of casualties;

- (iv) Blood taking, typing and giving;

- (v) General hospital procedure.

At Cushion
Hospital
Level only.

That pharmacists and their part-trained assistants, through their Society, be trained in first aid and resuscitation. These also to be under the control of the Group Area Medical Officer.

Attack Phase:

Pharmacists should be moved back to Cushion and Base Hospitals for organisation and distribution of medical supplies.

Blood collection depots in Cushion Hospital areas to be immediately staffed.

It is anticipated that in a Group Area of 200,000 in Sydney, e.g. there will be 100 medical officers and six Veterinarians.

Distribution of these is estimated to be:—

25. Armed Services;

25 Specialists to Base Hospitals;

25 G.P.'s for Base and Cushion Hospitals;

25 M.O.'s and 6 Vets to report to Group Area

Medical Officer in Cushion Hospital area;

and that these M.O.'s, Vets, Dentists, Medical Students, etc., cannot be replaced and therefore must not be jeopardised.

Post Attack Phase:

There should be at least one Medical Officer in Charge of a Hospital.

The House Medical Officer will probably be a dentist working under the instruction of Medical Superintendent.

Pharmacists will concentrate on collection, classification and maintenance of medical supplies and economic disposing.

Veterinary Surgeons will be fully occupied in food procurement, epidemiology and in general laboratory procedures.

Problem No. 2

One of the major medical problems following a nuclear attack will be the initial screening of casualties

before evacuation. In view of the very limited medical services available, how and by whom should this screening be carried out?

Conclusions

4. One syndicate considered that this problem should be resolved before the previous problem, and their solution was as follows:—

Screening should not be regarded as an isolated medical concept, and it was more practicable to establish buffer medical units in the fringe area, i.e. in the area of minimum to moderate damage.

These units will also act as ambulance embarkation centres as well as for other definitive functions. Accordingly they must be so sited as to be suitable for transport and other physical criteria.

Establishment of the buffer units will utilise the services of the **medical and associate professions** surviving in the fringe areas for the purposes of screening.

These units will function as screening units and medical treatment holding centres to allow the operation of a priority evacuation.

System

It was felt that the concept of screening units must envisage alternative arrangements being provided for those not selected for primary evacuation.

It was thought that the principle of self-sufficiency in these buffer zones is imperative in view of the expected four to five hours lag preceding arrival of relief columns from the outer areas.

The effects of these buffer units which were postulated would be (not necessarily in order of importance) as follows:—

- (a) Allaying of panic by providing a service to the injured.
 - (b) Maintaining or restoring of morale.
 - (c) Mitigating the problems of evacuation.
- A specific function will be performed at these buffer units, viz.:—

Screening of casualties by a medical practitioner (if available) after preliminary sorting by **associated medical and/or professional groups** according to the following criteria:—

There will be three main categories—

1. Those with minor injuries when retaining in the Holding Centre for a day or so will not prejudice the end result.
2. Those with obviously fatal wounds will be comforted as much as possible but not evacuated.
3. The remainder will constitute a small number relative to the total arrivals at the buffer unit. They will be further screened by the most highly qualified person on the spot, bearing in mind—
 - (i) Precise numbers of casualties in this group;
 - (ii) Ambulance transport available;
 - (iii) Degree of urgency of the treatment required for survival.

Those retained in the Holding Centres will be treated by the **associated professions** surviving in the fringe area.

5. It was generally agreed that screening would be a graduated process beginning at warden post level and continuing throughout the chain of evacuation on a basis of:—

- Age;
Prospects of survival according to:—
Nature of injury;
Extent of injury;
Irradiation.

There would be a serious shortage of doctors for screening. Therefore a criteria for screening was essential which should be uniform throughout Australia or at least uniform on a State basis. This criteria should be laid down by a competent medical panel so that first aid personnel and others could learn it readily.

6. Screening might be carried out as follows:—

Primary Screening:

(a) Ambulance Cases

By the person who sees them first. If salvagable, to be taken to a collection point which can be reached by ambulance.

(b) Walking Wounded

Go to a centre near wardens and welfare post where a competent person, detailed by the warden and preferably trained in first aid, should screen into following categories:—

- (i) Those to go in and help;
- (ii) Those to get first aid and reassurance;
- (iii) Those to see a doctor in the area or one who moves in with a first aid unit.

Secondary Screening:

If possible ambulance cases to be screened by:

- (i) A doctor if available;
- (ii) A member of auxiliary service;
- (iii) A person (e.g. on ambulance) qualified in first aid.

Resuscitation and urgent treatment might be given here if available.

Walking wounded:

By a doctor, dentist, veterinarian if available.

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The Genetic Hazard of Radiation

A statement regarding the threat to heredity from radiation resulting from the continued testing of nuclear weapons

By Philip Maxwell Green, Ph.C., M.P.S.(Syd.)

Preface

The information contained in this article has been documented as a small contribution to the understanding of the situation which has prompted current moves by the United Nations Organisation to halt test explosions of nuclear weapons because of the resultant hazards to present and future generations.

In considering the effects of atomic explosions in modern warfare it has been customary to classify them under three headings:—

- (a) Heat Flash, due to the emission of ultraviolet radiations;
- (b) Blast or Shock Wave; and
- (c) Tissue Damage, due to nuclear radiations.

However, as the Atomic Age has unfolded it has become increasingly obvious that full consideration must also be paid to a fourth hazard—namely the Genetic Damage which results from the increased amount of radiation which is being dispersed over the globe from continued nuclear tests.

Due acknowledgment is made to the standard reference works consulted during the preliminary research, a list of which is appended hereunto. I have not wittingly derived information from any undisclosed source.

I also acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Shogo Nagaoka, the Director of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, for his kind permission to quote from information supplied by him. His willing co-operation was greatly appreciated.

Radiation Background

Of course irradiation of the human race is no new phenomenon, for Man has been exposed to radiation ever since he first appeared on this planet. He has received not only external radiation from the radioactive elements in the earth like Uranium and Thorium, but also internal radiation from the significant traces of radioactive materials present in his food. To these two sources of radiation may also be added Cosmic Rays—those high-energy charged particles which constantly bombard earth from outer space.

The sum total of all this natural radiation is doubtless well below the biological threshold dose (i.e. the dose below which there is no observable damage to tissue), and probably does not exceed 5 R over a 30-year period. "R" is the abbreviation applied to the Roentgen, which is defined as the amount of radiation which will produce enough ionization in 1 cc. of air at standard temperature and pressure to equal one electrostatic unit of positive or negative electrical charge.

Natural radiation has been considerably augmented over the past few decades by various man-made sources including X-ray machines, therapeutic plant, and scientific, industrial and commercial apparatus.

Ionization Due to Radiation

Now how does radiation produce its damaging effects in the human body? All types of radiation—whether

alpha or beta particles, gamma rays, neutrons or cosmic rays—cause damage in the body due to their ionizing effect. Atoms which are subjected to such bombardment occasionally have a satellite electron torn from its orbit around the nucleus. This results in an unbalance of the electrical forces within the atom, so that it now has a net charge, and is said to be "ionized."

Scientists believe that such ionization, caused as atomic radiations rip through body tissue, has two results: (a) tissue damage and (b) genetic damage.

Tissue damage, as already stated, requires a certain minimum dose—the threshold dose—before any biological effect can be detected. In other words, there is no damage below a certain R value. However, over-dosage of radiation results in damage ranging in severity from temporary reddening of the skin to death from radiation sickness. The acute radiation syndrome was described in the light of experiences at Hiroshima in a previous article by the author ("Radiation Sickness," "A.J.P.," August, 1957, 951). The significant factor in tissue damage due to radiation is that the body recovers from small doses which appear to have little or no cumulative effect.

Genetic damage, on the other hand, results from mutations of the genes due to high-energy radiation, but unlike the case of tissue damage, all dosages of radiation have been shown to be deleterious. There is positively no threshold value below which there is no genetic damage, and the effects of successive exposures, irrespective of duration or intensity, are cumulative. It is a one-way street because no cell fully recovers from a dose of radiation. Even though it may seem to recover, the effect on the chromosomes and genes is irreversible.

Spontaneous Mutations

The nucleus contained within the human male and female germ cells carries a tangled network of 48 threadlike bodies termed chromosomes which can be detected under a microscope. The function of the latter concerns the transmission of hereditary traits from parents to their offspring with complete or partial absence of dominance of one parent.

This hereditary function is due to the presence of minute specks of matter on the chromosomes known as genes, which are too small to be seen under the microscope, but whose existence is deducible from genetical experiments. These genes occur in pairs, one being derived from each parent of the individual. When a germ cell divides in growth each chromosome and each gene also divides, so that each daughter cell resembles the parent.

It thus follows that any alteration to, or destruction of, the genes will be transmitted to all subsequent generations, provided of course that the change is compatible with continuation of life. The transmission of altered characteristics to a daughter cell in this way is termed mutation.

Spontaneous mutations occur in nature very occasionally—perhaps to one gene in a hundred thousand germ

cells—but once a mutation has taken place the gene never recovers its original form unless a restorative mutation occurs, which is most unlikely. The result of a mutation is duplicated in all subsequent cell divisions and is handed down to all successive generations. The overwhelming majority of spontaneous mutations are harmful and recessive, but may not become manifest for many generations.

Mutations Due to Radiation

As far back as 1927 Professor H. J. Muller announced a startling fact to the 5th International Congress of Genetics in Berlin—namely that mutations may also be produced by ionizing radiations. Although these mutations are induced by external means, it is important to realise that they are identical with those which occur spontaneously in nature. In other words, the menace of radiation does not lie in the production of novel types of mutations, but in a higher rate of production, which is directly proportional to the radiation dosage.

Because of the length of the human reproductive cycle, geneticists are somewhat handicapped in their investigations of Man, but a great deal of research has been carried out, and still continues, on the genetic damage caused by radiation, using a wide variety of animals.

The position is that we know the undesirable genes already exist amongst the peoples of the world, and these are manifest in the births of idiots, in abnormalities of bone structure and in occasional monstrosities. However, an equilibrium has been established over the course of natural history, due to the elimination by evolution of those characteristics which result in serious disability.

However, the threat of the Atomic Age lies in the fact that if human populations were to be subjected to widespread irradiation, the mutation rate would be stepped up, thus adding to the number of undesirable genes and so disturbing the equilibrium. Such damage may have detectable effects only in future generations. But we must not allow ourselves to be panicked by any veiled threat.

Major-General F. Kingsley Norris, R.A.A.M.C., in an article entitled "It Could Happen To Us" states in part:

Many generations may need to be surveyed before any firm pronouncement can be made. . . . Many alarming, grotesque and so far scientifically unfounded statements are made concerning this genetic hazard. . . . These statements are generally made either by ignorant people who always fear the worst, or by people untrained in the science of genetics who do not hesitate to make a spectacular and flamboyant appearance in this field.

Sensationalism must be avoided at all costs. If Man is to be the master of this new power which has been unleashed, he cannot afford to entertain half-truths and exaggerated claims. Our preparedness for the hazard of radiation must be based on a sober appraisal of concrete facts, and not on wild speculations.

Occupational Hazards

It is not proposed to discuss, in this article, the dangers of irradiation to personnel engaged in nuclear reactors, atomic power stations, medical research clinics and industrial atomic projects. In such undertakings the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent health hazards. Workers are protected by protective shielding and clothing, and by measuring instruments which indicate the radiation levels in various parts of the plant. Personal meters have also been developed which record the radiation to which each individual worker has been exposed. The problem of the disposal

of radioactive ash—the most dangerous garbage ever known to man—has also resulted in the most elaborate precautions.

However, in spite of the potential dangers, it is a well-established fact that the health record in atomic energy projects to date has been far better than that of any other industry of comparable size.

Fall-out Hazard

From the point of view of genetic damage, the principal problem confronting scientists of the Atomic Age is the amount of radioactive fission products which are released into the earth's atmosphere during the testing of atomic weapons. This fact brings us to the subject of "fall-out."

When a nuclear device is exploded, dirt and debris are sucked up into the mushroom cloud where they are contaminated by the products of fission. Later this radioactive material, which may or may not be visible, falls to the ground downwind from the explosion centre. The larger particles fall relatively quickly in the vicinity of the hypocentre, but the smaller particles are carried up into the troposphere or stratosphere, the height reached depending upon the size of the weapon. In the case of a large bomb, radioactive material may easily reach into the stratosphere to heights between 50,000 and 100,000 feet. The particles may then be carried round the world many times, gradually spreading uniformly over the globe and dropping to earth very slowly over a number of years, thus producing a significant radiation hazard at extreme distances from the point of original detonation.

It is not possible to predict accurately the intensity of radioactivity within a fall-out area because of the unreliable nature of weather conditions. For example, the fall-out from the weapon detonated at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954, missed many of the observation points which had been set up due to an unexpected change in the prevailing wind at higher altitudes.

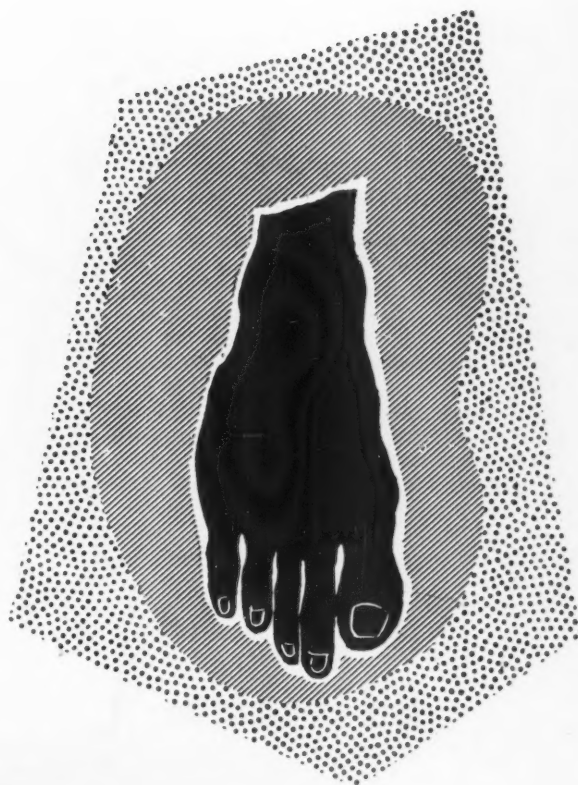
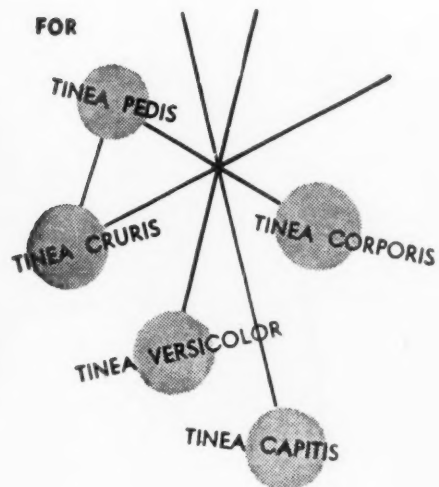
This particular test resulted in fall-out spread over an elongated area roughly 220 miles long and 40 miles wide. At distances of 160 miles the radiation dosage in the first 36 hours was 500 R, which would have constituted a serious threat to the lives of at least half the population, had the area been an inhabited one.

Rainfall in the vicinity of an atomic explosion may also be responsible for added contamination at ground level. Dr. Michihiko Hachiya, Director of the Communications Hospital in Hiroshima, recalled that on the day of the bombing of that city rain fell in huge dirty droplets, laden with radioactive dust, which contaminated water supplies and added one more particular hazard to the general.

Mr. Shogo Nagaoka, Director of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, supported Dr. Hachiya's report and stated that rain began to fall 15 minutes after the explosion in the vicinity of the hypocentre and lasted for four hours, finally extending to the hills surrounding the city.

In the opinion of members of the British Scientific Missions to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this rainfall was caused by the ascending air currents surging up from the hypocentre, augmented by a similar current developed by the raging fires which followed, and by the frontal atmospheric pressure.

The question causing major concern at the present time is the possibility of a build-up of dangerous radiation intensity at the surface of the earth. Atomic scientists are agreed that the dose of radioactivity resulting from nuclear tests to date would be less than 0.003 R over a 30-year period, which is more than 1000 times less than the natural background radiation dosage,



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and therefore well below the threshold for tissue damage.

However, bearing in mind the fact that there is no R value below which there is no genetic damage from radiation, we cannot afford to ignore the possibility of world-wide contamination which can bring in its train gross genetic changes in the population, with resultant slow deterioration of the human race. The aforementioned study of radiation-induced mutations in animals in the laboratory, and the extrapolation of the results to human beings, suggests that the effects will vary widely from minor personality defects and mental changes to abnormalities of bone structure, reduced resistance to disease, leukemia, cancer, decrease in life expectancy, and pre-natal deaths.

Hiroshima Studies

Studies of children who had been irradiated in utero during the atomic bombing of Hiroshima have revealed an increased incidence of abnormalities. In 1956 the National Research Council issued a report on 4400 children who had been so exposed, which revealed microcephaly in 0.7 per cent., mental retardation in 0.3 per cent. and leukemia in 0.4 per cent. There were also numbers of cases of mild visual disability.

However, in the case of a test group of 50,000 children conceived by survivors after the bombing, there has been, to many scientists' surprise, very little measurable rise in abnormality. But first generation genetic results are scarcely sufficient evidence upon which to base the statement which appeared in the press in July, 1955, (author unstated): "The scare stories regarding genetic hazard are without basis in fact."

World-wide Concern

In view of the threat of radiation to produce genetic mutations in the world population an international group of geneticists convened at Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1956, to discuss the problem. The report of this group was published by the World Health Organisation, and the introduction states in part:

This group is of the opinion that the well-being of the descendants of the present generation is threatened by developments in the use of nuclear energy and of sources of radiation. . . . Additional mutations produced in Man will be harmful to individuals and their descendants, and all man-made radiation must be regarded as harmful to Man from the genetic point of view.

Corroborating the report of the Copenhagen Conference came a later report from the American Institute of Biological Sciences which was published in April, 1958, which categorically states that if nuclear testing continues at the present rate, the theoretically safe limit of exposure for the global population will be reached by 1970, and that as early as 1966 approximately 12,000 persons out of every 100 million (0.012 per cent.) will have developed bone cancer and 6250 (0.006 per cent.) serious hereditary defects.

The National Academy of Sciences, Washington, U.S.A., issued a report in 1956 entitled "A Study of the Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation," from which the following extract is taken:—

A small part of the harmful effect of radioactivity on hereditary would appear in the first generation of the person who received the radiation. Most of the harm, however, would remain unnoticed for a shorter or longer time in the genetic constitution of the successive generations of offspring. But harm would persist, and some of it would be expressed in each generation. On the average, a detrimental mutation, no matter how small its harmful effect, will in the long run tip the scales against some descendant who

carries this mutation, causing his premature death or his failure to produce the normal number of offspring.

The Chairman of this same body, Dr. Warren Weaver, made a further statement in Washington in August, 1958, in which he claimed that nuclear tests now proceeding would add 6000 handicapped babies to the 30 million handicapped offspring which it is estimated will be born to the present generation on earth, and this number would increase proportionately as radiation effects were passed on to future generations. Relatively speaking, this increase is tiny—only 0.02 per cent.—but speaking individually 6000 is a lot of babies.

An appeal for increased concern regarding this threat to heredity from radiation has been voiced eloquently by Dr. B. P. Sonneblick, of Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A.:—

We are the custodians of the biological entities, the germ cells, which link us to all the future of mankind. It is a question of public health, even perhaps of morality, not to cast a shadow on many individuals of future periods. We may be our brother's keeper for one, two or three descendant generations which we may live to see, but should we not also show responsibility beyond these immediate generations?

The subtle insinuation of genetic damage from over-exposure of parents today into the progeny of tomorrow is truly of a perplexing character. This is a problem which demands the serious consideration of all the nations, for radiation is an inexorable force in the delicate, exquisitely balanced genetic machinery, and we know enough to foresee dreadful consequences if radiation hazards multiply and are uncontrolled.

Thirteen years have now elapsed since Man, by his persistence, succeeded in releasing the mighty atomic genie who heralded the birth of the Atomic Age. Already in this new era Man finds himself face to face with a situation which requires that he proceed with the utmost caution. The words of the late Dr. Marion Hilliard, of Toronto, Canada, form an eloquent and fitting conclusion:—

The world of the future does not belong to us. We have no right to contaminate it or to damage it. It is our responsibility to protect it for the future.

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A New Group of Antimicrobial Agents

By G. G. Burgess

Introduction

Antibiotics have revolutionised the treatment of bacterial infections. Antibiotics, however, may sensitise the body, may encourage *Candida* infections and may induce drug-resistant strains. Because of these defects, we must continue to search for new antibacterial substances. To pursue that search only among the products of living organisms, such as moulds, unnecessarily restricts the possibilities of discovery: it is important also to search among synthetic compounds. The present paper concerns a group of new antimicrobial agents which were discovered as a result of work in the field of synthetic curares, by my colleagues in the Research Division of Allen & Hanburys, Ware, England, notably by Dr. E. P. Taylor and Dr. H. O. J. Collier.

In 1948 Barlow and Ing (1948) described the preparation of three polymethylene-bis-quinolinium dibromides as possible synthetic curares. Next year Collier and Taylor (1949) reported the synthesis of a series of heterocyclic polymethylene-bis-quaternary ammonium salts, which represented a wide variation on the same

theme. By further development of this theme, they discovered Laudolissin, or Laudexium (Taylor and Collier, 1951), which is a suitable synthetic substitute for tubocurarine in anaesthesia.

In the course of the pharmaceutical investigation of solutions of Laudolissin it was found that they usually remained sterile even though exposed to bacterial contamination. This proved to be because Laudolissin possesses considerable antibacterial activity (Collier, Potter and Taylor, 1953). The simpler compounds prepared in this research programme, such as decamethylene-bis-isoquinolinium diiodide, also showed considerable antibacterial activity.

These observations led to a study of the antimicrobial properties of the series of bis-isoquinolinium salts, in which only the chain-length connecting the end-groups was altered.

Collier and Taylor found that activity depended on chain-length and that the position of the peak varied with the particular species of microbe examined. (See Fig. I.)

Since these compounds were of high toxicity when injected into mammals, attention was turned to the possibility of using them topically against microbial infections, and this led to an examination of their antifungal activities. Against skin fungi, the peak of activity was at chain-lengths of 14 to 16 methylene groups (Collier, Potter, Taylor and Smith 1955), as shown in Fig. II.

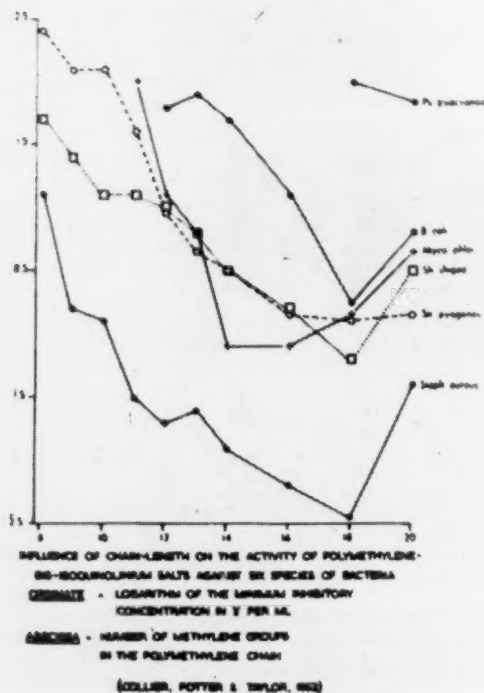


Fig. 1

Effect of chain length on activities of polymethylene-bis-ISOquinolinium salts against six species of bacteria. Note: Activity increases with increasing chain length and passes through a maximum followed by a sharp fall-off.

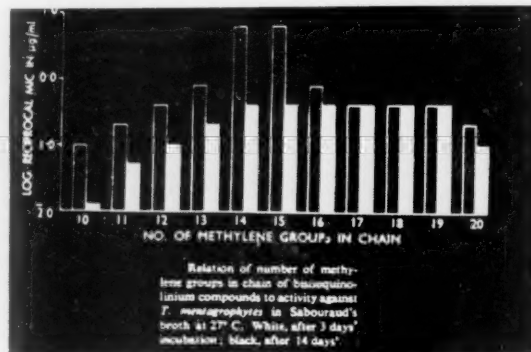
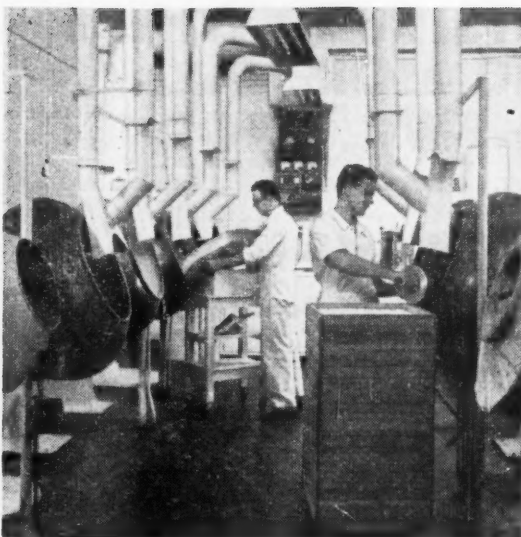


Fig. 2

Relation of number of methylene groups in the chain of bis-ISOquinolinium compounds to activity against a species of *Trichophyton*.

The hexadecamethylene compound has been introduced for clinical antifungal use under the name of Teoquil. Its formula and antifungal spectrum are shown in Fig. III.

The activity of the bis-iso quinolinium series was also tested against trypanosomes, and most of them showed detectable action against experimental trypanosomiasis in mice. A related series of compounds, the polymethylene-bis-4-amino-quinolalidinium series, was then prepared for test against trypanosomiasis. In this,



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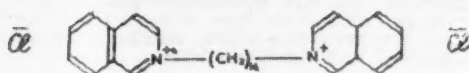
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MINIMUM INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION IN γ PER ML. AGAINST VARIOUS SPECIES OF DERMATOPHYTES AFTER 14 DAYS INCUBATION IN SABOURAUD'S BROTH AT 27°

EPIDERMOPHYTON	FLOCCOSUM	0.625 μ
MICROSPORUM	AUDOUINI	0.625 μ
"	CANIS	1.25 μ
"	GYPSEUM	0.89 μ
TRICHOPHYTON	MENTAGROPHYTES (5)	0.625-5.0 μ
"	RUBRUM	2.5 μ
"	SCHOENLEINI	0.31 μ
"	TONSURANS (3)	0.31-0.89 μ
"	VERRUCOSUM	0.44 μ
"	VIOLACEUM	1.25 μ

* TEOQUIL CHLORIDE μ TEOQUIL IODIDE

Fig. 3

the peak of activity against *T. congolense* fell at the hexamethylene number. Chance observation, followed by elaborate research, showed, however, that the main activity was not due to hexamethylene-bis-4-aminoquinaldinium, but to an isomeric impurity in which the quinaldinium rings were linked in a different way (Austin, Collier, Potter, Smith and Taylor, 1957). The relationship of the two compounds is shown in Fig. IV.

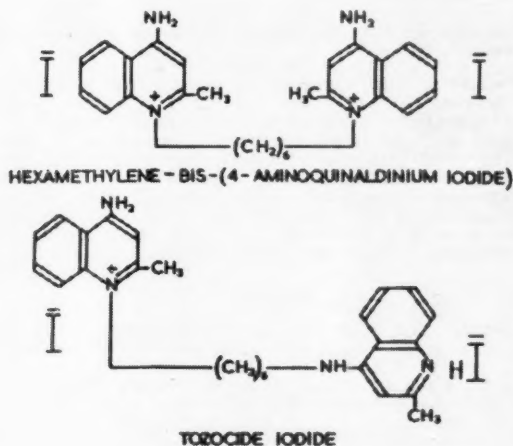


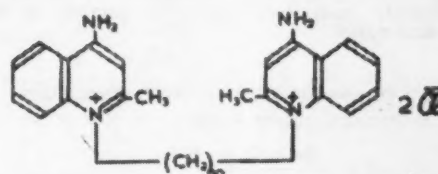
Fig. 4

The active substance has been tried against nagana in cattle under the name of Tozocide, but was found to have no advantage over the drugs already in use.

Among compounds prepared in this trypanosomiasis programme was decamethylene-bis-4-aminoquinaldinium. While, at near lethal doses, this was just able to

cure mice infected with *T. rhodesiense*, its main interest was found to lie in another direction. On examination it proved to have a wide and potent antimicrobial spectrum. This is the compound whose structure is shown in Fig. V.

It has been introduced for topical antibacterial use under the name of Dequadin, with the approved name



DECAMETHYLENE-BIS-(4-AMINOQUINALDINIUM CHLORIDE)
DEQUADIN CHLORIDE

Fig. 5

of Dequadinium. It is this substance that I now wish to discuss.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Properties

Dequadin is most commonly employed in the form of the chloride, which, chemically, is decamethylene-bis-4-aminoquinaldinium chloride. Other salts have been prepared, notably the iodide, nitrate and acetate. The properties now to be described refer to Dequadin chloride. Its empirical formula is $C_{28}H_{30}N_4Cl_2$ and its molecular weight 527.56.

It is a creamy-white powder, odourless and with a bitter taste. Melting point about 320°C. with decomposition.

Solubility: Soluble at 20°C. in 1000 parts of water and at 100°C. in 30 parts of water. Soluble at 65°C. in 60 parts of methanol and at 20°C. in 200 parts of propylene glycol. Its solubility in ethanol is 1 in 200 at 23°C. and in acetone practically insoluble.

The material may be assayed by adding an excess of decinormal silver nitrate, in the presence of nitric acid, and back-titrating the excess with decinormal thiocyanate with ferric alum indicator.

Dequadin is potently antagonised by oleates, palmitates and stearates. So far as our state of knowledge goes with such a relatively new material with an expanding field of application, there have been shown no pharmaceutical incompatibilities other than that already mentioned. It is compatible with the commonly used glycols and polyglycols and the more common emulsifying waxes.

Creams of the oil in water type containing Dequadin cannot be presented in collapsible tubes of aluminium unless the tubes are internally lacquered. Pure tin tubes appear to be satisfactory.

Pharmacology of Dequadin

Antimicrobial spectrum. Tests have been carried out on the responses to Dequadin of bacteria and fungi in tube or plate cultures.

All species tested were sensitive to Dequadin. It inhibited Gram-positive bacteria more readily than Gram-negative and mycobacteria and fungi to an intermediate degree. It is particularly interesting that Dequadin inhibited all of 23 penicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* against which it was tested. Clinical and pharmacological results showed it was also active against species resistant to other antibiotics. For example, Dequadin was highly active against *Candida albicans*, which is not only insensitive to antibiotics, but relatively insensitive also to a number of well known antiseptics.

EFFECT OF SERUM ON THE INHIBITION OF *STAPH. AUREUS*
BY ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS IN AQUEOUS PEPTONE AT 37°

(BABBES ET AL. 1956)

ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT	SERUM ADDED TO MEDIUM	MIN. INHIB. CONC. IN % PER ML.	
		24 HOURS	5 DAYS
DEQUADIN CHLORIDE	NONE	0.31	0.31
	10% RABBIT	0.31	0.63
	10% BOVINE	0.63	0.63
	10% EQUINE	0.63	0.63
	10% HUMAN	0.31	0.63
CETAVLON	50% HUMAN	0.63	0.63
	NONE	0.63	0.63
ROCCAL	10% HUMAN	0.31	0.63
	NONE	0.25	0.25
BRADOSOL	10% HUMAN	0.31	0.31
	NONE	1.56	3.13
HIBITANE	10% HUMAN	0.25	0.25
	NONE	2.5	5.0
MOODEN	10% HUMAN	0.156	0.156
	NONE	0.25	12.5
DESOGEN	10% HUMAN	1.56	3.13
	NONE	50	100
VIOFORM	NONE	> 10	

Fig. 6

Synergism. When Dequadin is mixed with chloramphenicol, the two substances synergise, their individual effects being additive.

Similar results obtain with binary mixtures of Dequadin with aureomycin, penicillin, streptomycin and cetrimide.

Antagonism. Figure VI expresses the effects of sera of man and various animals on the antibacterial action of Dequadin and some other antibacterial agents in common use.

Of these agents, Dequadin alone is not appreciably antagonised. The results of exploring the antagonism of Dequadin by other materials are expressed in Fig. VII, which shows that soaps are the main antagonists of Dequadin—a point of considerable clinical importance.

Bactericidal action. The bactericidal action of Dequadin against *Staph. aureus* in suspension in buffered saline at room temperature was examined in seven experiments.

Four hundred micrograms of Dequadin nitrate per millilitre of Saline killed virtually all organisms within an hour and 100 micrograms killed more than 99.99% of them.

Other tests of the bactericidal action of Dequadin have been carried out in the South African Institute for Medical Research. These showed that exposure for five minutes at room temperature to a concentration of 50 micrograms Dequadin chloride per millilitre killed more than 99.99% of the following bacteria: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Str. pyogenes*, *Str. Viridans* and *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Two hundred and fifty micrograms per millilitre in five minutes killed more than 95% of the following organisms: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus Friedlander's*, *Bacterium coli*, and *Candida albicans*.

Local therapeutic action. Trials which have been carried out with mice infected with lethal doses of *Staph. aureus* and of *Streptococcus pyogenes* lead to

ANTAGONISTIC EFFECT OF SUBSTANCES ON THE
BACTERIOSTATIC ACTION OF DEQUADIN AGAINST
STAPH. AUREUS IN AQUEOUS PEPTONE AT 37°

(BABBES ET AL. 1956)

SUBSTANCE ADDED TO MEDIUM	MIN INHIB CONC IN % PER ML	
	24 HOURS	5 DAYS
NONE	0.31	0.31
10% EGG YOLK	0.31	1.25
10% EVAPORATED MILK	25	25
0.1% VEGETABLE LECITHIN	25	50
0.1% EGG LECITHIN	6.25	6.25
0.2% BOVINE BILE	2.5	2.5
1% BOVINE BILE	3.13	6.25
2% BOVINE BILE	6.25	12.5
10% LUBROL W	1.56	3.13
0.1% SODIUM PALMITATE	1.58	250
0.1% SODIUM STEARATE	1000	>1000

Fig. 7

the conclusion that the therapeutic action of Dequadin is essentially local.

Failure to induce resistance. An attempt was made to develop drug-resistance by serial subculture in a just tolerated concentration of Dequadin, using very large inocula of *Staph. aureus*. At the end of 12 subcultures the minimal inhibitory concentration of Dequadin had not significantly changed. In contrast, in comparable experiments with penicillin and sulphathiazole, using the same bacterial strain, resistance to each drug was raised by over 100 times during 12 subcultures (Collier and Phillips, 1953).

Toxicity

Acute. The acute toxicity of Dequadin is low by the oral route but high by injection. For example, two grams of Dequadin chloride per kilogram body weight, given by mouth, failed to kill any of 20 mice. On the other hand, the 50% lethal dose of the chloride, given subcutaneously is 70 plus or minus 6.6 milligram. The corresponding figures for the intravenous route are 1.9, plus or minus 0.2 milligrams per kilogram.

Subacute. Creams containing 0.4% Dequadin chloride or iodide were applied daily over a period of four weeks to the shaved skins of rabbits without evoking any visible reaction. Similar experiments with the chloride were performed on hairless mice with the same results.

Chronic. For 26 weeks rats received 0.05% Dequadin in their drinking water. They showed no depression of growth as compared with controls, or with rats receiving a lower dose of Dequadin.

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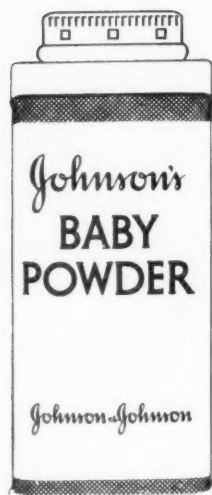
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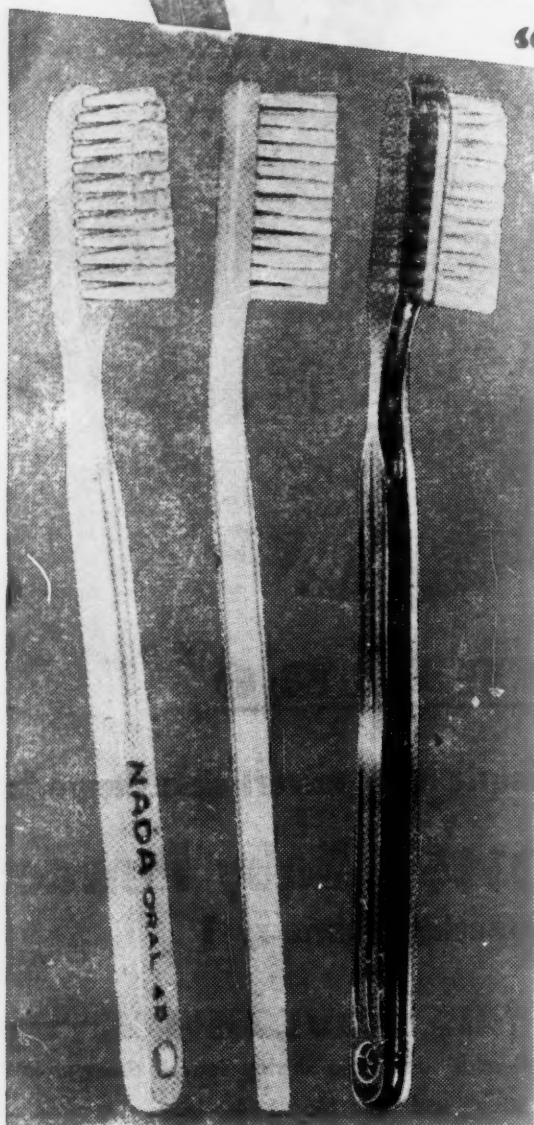
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At the end of this period, the bloods of treated rats showed no substantial difference from those of control animals.

Histological examination of sections of brain, stomach, small and large intestine, liver, thyroid, spleen, kidney, heart, lung and ovary of all rats showed no pathological effects attributable to Dequadin.

For fuller details of this work I would refer you to the paper by Babbs, Collier, Austin, Potter and Taylor in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* (1956).

Clinical Assessment

Clinical trials have been carried out with Dequadin presented in a variety of forms. The preparations so far used in the clinical tests, together with the concentrations of drug in each, are shown in Fig. VIII. In all of these Dequadin showed a high degree of chemical stability.

PRINCIPAL PREPARATIONS OF DEQUADIN CHLORIDE

PREPARATION	DEQUADIN CHLORIDE CONTENT (%)
GELATINE SPONGE ("DEQUASPON")	0.1
LOZENGE	0.025
PAINT	0.5
PESSARY	0.125 to 1.0
TULLE	0.4 to 0.6
CREAM	0.4
DROPS (NASAL OR EYE)	0.2

Fig. 8

Dequadin formulations have been shown effective in a wide variety of conditions exemplified by the following: Septic tooth sockets, Vincent's Angina, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Thrush, Streptococcal sore throat, septic wounds, monilial vaginitis and sinusitis.

It has also been found useful in veterinary practice.

One can imagine that many further uses for it can be found in topical chemotherapy. As an antiseptic also there seem to be wide future possibilities. For example, in hospitals and in private practice it might be used for cleansing the skin prior to injection or surgery, it may be useful in the sterilisation of instruments, in isolation wards and/or the prophylaxis of carriers. Finally, in obstetrical practice, Dequadin could well be employed in the form of a water soluble cream for application to the vulva and perineum and as a lubricant.

Summary

Potent antibacterial, antifungal and antitrypanosome agents have been derived from a group of polymethylene-bis-heterocyclic quaternary ammonium compounds, the original members of which were prepared in a programme on synthetic curares. One of these, decamethylene bis-4-aminoquinidinium (Dequadin, dequadinium) is discussed in the present paper.

Chemically, Dequadin salts are very stable. Pharmacological examination of Dequadin has shown that it has a wide antimicrobial spectrum and that penicillin-resistant staphylococci are sensitive to it. Dequadin synergises with aureomycin, chloramphenicol, penicillin, streptomycin and cetrimide. It is not antagonised by serum, but is strongly antagonised by soaps. An attempt to produce Dequadin resistance to staphylococci failed. It possesses marked bactericidal powers.

Dequadin shows local therapeutic action against staphylococci and streptococci. It is of very low toxicity when swallowed or applied to the skin.

Dequadin chloride has been on trial clinically incorporated in gelatin sponge, in a throat lozenge, in paint and in pessaries. It has proved useful for topical local chemotherapy in a wide variety of conditions. So far no toxic effects have been observed among many thousands of cases.

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge with thanks permission of the editors of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* to reproduce a number of tables and figures and of the Directors of Allen & Hanburys Ltd. to publish.

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TETRAHYDROAMINACRINE AS A DECURARISING AGENT

Abstract from *J. Pharm. and Pharmacol.*, Oct., 58, by S. Gershon and F. H. Shaw

Tetrahydroaminacrine, THA, possesses marked anticholinesterase activity, and is a mild tubocurarine antagonist. This antagonism may be shown on the rat phrenic nerve diaphragm preparation, and is most marked in rats and dogs. THA has been used successfully to decurarise patients who had received tubocurarine or gallamine. Usually the administration of atropine is not necessary, and recurarisation does not occur. THA is a member of a series of compounds reversing the narcotic action of morphine, most active in dogs. When further investigation showed effective anticholinesterase activity, it was natural to investigate its anti-curariform activity.

Anticurare action on rat phrenic nerve diaphragm preparation was moderate, but variable. Administration of THA before the curare was occasionally able to prevent curaresation, while simultaneous administration of mixed drugs was successful. Tubocurarine induced respiratory paralysis in dogs and was almost completely counteracted by intravenous administration of THA, provided the paralysis had not proceeded too far. In animals, THA produces little salivation, but paradoxically it is sometimes observed in curarised animals. Salivation is not noted with therapeutic doses of THA and curare in man.

In animals death due to THA is accompanied by convulsions, but despite considerable use in clinical anaesthesia no convulsions have been noted in man.

Apart from its central nervous activity, THA possesses no other significant pharmacodynamic action.

—J.F.

Ancient Medicine and the Mystic Mistletoe

By Frank A. King

The mistletoe was looked upon as a sacred and divine gift for many generations, only to be gathered at stated times and with befitting ceremony, and its mystic character was enhanced when it grew upon the oak, the sacred tree of the ancient Druids. The sacrificing official, clothed in white, cut off the plant with a golden sickle, and distributed it amongst the worshippers.

Consequently,

"At Yule-tide, when nought was green upon the oak
But moss and rarest mistletoe,"

two white oxen, yoked for the first time, were brought beneath the tree whereon grew the mistletoe.

On an old Gallic medal, found at Vouvray (Sarthe), May be seen a hand clasping a branch of berries, grouped in three, and very distinctly pedunculated, which appears to refer to the cutting off of the mistletoe.

Mystic Mistletoe

"The mystic mistletoe,
Which has no root and . . . not grow
Or prosper but by that sacred tree
It clings about." . . .

—Herrick.

An upright hatchet of brass, that is, goldlike in colour, termed a Celt, was frequently used instead of the golden knife.

In 1824 there was dug up within the Druidical circle at Leys, near Inverness, a furnicular rod or torc of gold, 22 in. long and hooked at both ends. It was produced at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland as a sceptre or rod of office. It has been suggested that it may have been one of the mistletoe-cutting sickles.

The mistletoe grows on the oaks, apples, sycamores, limes, poplars and all the allies of the apple in the British Isles. In the Himalayas it is found growing abundantly upon apricot trees and on the vine and *Loranthus* in Italy and on spruce firs in France and Switzerland. Loudon says it would be difficult to say on what dicotyledonous trees it will not grow.

It has been suggested that the mistletoe of the Druids was not the *Viscum album* of the British woods and forests, but an allied species of the *Loranthus Europaeus* which is found growing plentifully upon the oak in the south of Europe and in Siberia. However, there is no proof in support of this theory that it ever grew in the British Isles or the North of France.

The sprays of the *Loranthus* are longer and its leaves wider than those of the *viscum*; it is therefore more conspicuous, and its berries are of a yellow hue and fall before the spring, whilst the *viscum* has white berries which last until June. The flowers of both are yellowish, those of the *viscum* sessile, whilst the flowers of the *Loranthus* grow in racemes.

In the East, particularly in India, several species of *Loranthus* are considered holy. Many have showy blossoms and the *Loranthus odoratus* is very fragrant.

Mistletoe the Parasite

"In the depths of winter's snow
The parasitic mistletoe
Bursts with fresh bloom, and clothes anew
The smooth, bare stems with saffron hue." . . .
—Connington's "Aeneid."

For several years the mistletoe does no apparent harm to the tree or "host" on which it preys. In the case of fruit trees it appears to quicken their bearing powers, but eventually a premature decay takes place, involving tree and parasite in common ruin.

Balder and the Mistletoe

Baldur or Balder, the Northern Apollo, the best and fairest of the gods, was the son of Odin and Frejya, but was killed by a branch of mistletoe. His mother had caused all creatures to vow that they would never harm Balder the Beautiful, but because of its insignificance she overlooked the mistletoe. However, Loki, the spirit of evil, was displeased at this compact, so placed a branch of mistletoe in the hands of blind Höder.

Höder, the god of war, was guided by Loki to direct the shaft at Balder, who fell pierced to the heart. As Longfellow says—

"Baldur the beautiful,
God of the summer sun,
Fairest of all the gods!
Light from his forehead beam'd,
Runes were upon his tongue
As upon the warrior's sword;
All things on earth and air
Bound were by magic spell
Never to do him harm;
Even the plants and stones—
All save the mistletoe—
The sacred mistletoe!"

Höder, the blind old god,
Whose feet are shod with silence,
Pierced through that gentle breast
With his sharp spear, by fraud,
Made of the mistletoe,
The accursed mistletoe!"

The Spiguel, or Bald-meigne, or Baldur's Money (*Meum Athamanticum*) was dedicated to Balder; and the Mayweed (*Anthemis Cotula*) is still said to be "as fair as the brow of Balder."

The Golden Bough

Although Sir James Frazer observed in his abridged version of "The Golden Bough" that from "time immemorial the mistletoe has been the object of superstitious veneration in Europe," he not only traced the connection between Balder and the mistletoe, but also showed the manner in which various parts of the plant were used as medicine for many generations.

Pliny refers to this plant on several occasions, and says that amongst the many purposes for which mistletoe was used was to extinguish fires just as some superstitious persons utilised either an egg or vinegar.

The "All-Healer"

The Druids of Gaul and Britain appear to have called the plant or, perhaps, the tree on which it grew, the "all-healer," but they seem to have utilised mistletoe for many ailments, and even now it is termed "all-healer" in the Celtic speech of Brittany, Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

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For more than ten years DIAPARENE products have been proved and accepted in the U.S.A. and Canada not only as a remedy, but as a preventive, for diaper rash — an ammonia dermatitis encountered in infants and young children.

The cause of diaper rash is ammonia liberated in the wet diaper by bacterial decomposition of urinary ura. The odour of ammonia is readily detected in diapers wet with urine.

Tests conducted by the Departments of Pediatrics and Bacteriology, New York Medical College, show Diaparene combines a high bactericidal effect against *B. ammoniagenes* with no irritation of the infant's skin.

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Many mothers regard ammonia dermatitis as "something every baby gets". Their discovery of Diaparene's curative and preventive action always produces enthusiastic and grateful response.

Every mother needs your advice — every baby needs Diaparene. And remember, each baby will remain your customer for at least two years because Diaparene is a prophylactic as well as a cure.

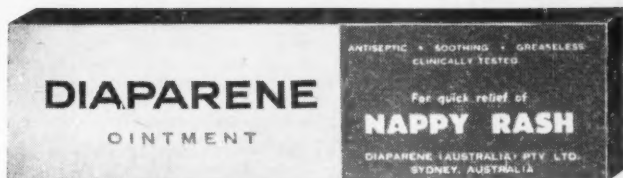
Skin care for incontinent adults

Diaparene is widely used among Canadian and American hospitals for treating ammonia dermatitis caused by senility and incontinence in aged and bed patients.

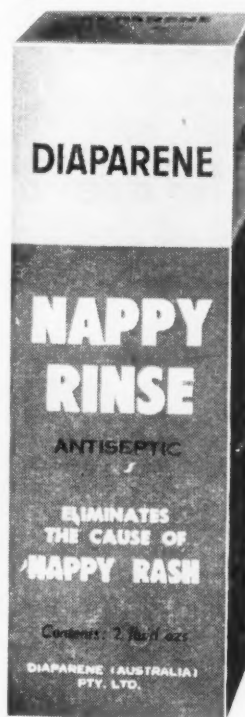
Hospital tests have shown that skin lesions are prevented, odours are eliminated and the morale of patients rapidly improves.

Application of Diaparene is simple. Diapers and bedding may be rinsed in Diaparene solution, or Diaparene lotion or ointment may be applied as required to skin and clothing.

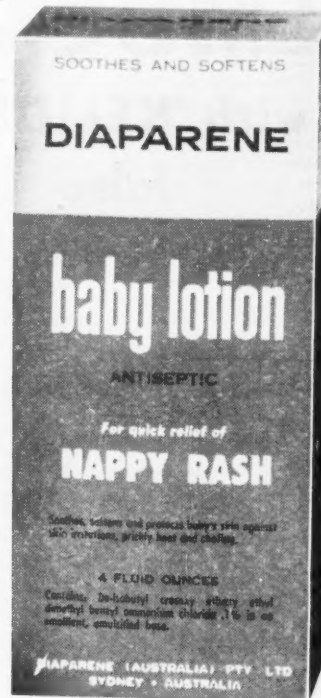
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FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS. Diaparene Ointment is a quick acting antidote against the harmful bacteria from urine, stool and perspiration. It is soluble with urine and thus reaches and acts on all parts likely to be affected. Price to consumer — 4/9.



PREVENTIVE ACTION
Diaparene Diaper Rinse stops the formation of the harmful bacteria responsible for diaper rash. Use should be recommended in the final rinse for all babies' nappies. Price to consumer — 7/9.



SOOTHES, SOFTENS, HELPS PROTECT BABY'S TENDER SKIN
Used at each bath and nappy change, Diaparene Baby Lotion leaves the skin soft, soothed and protected against the harmful ammonia-forming bacteria. It effectively guards against prickly heat and chafing. Price to consumer — 5/6.

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Just soak for ten minutes in Kemdex, or overnight if preferred. Kemdex does the rest.



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The amazing action of Kemdex keeps dentures cleaner and natural looking. Kemdex preserves the natural colour of false teeth and cleans evenly, thoroughly and harmlessly. No one could suspect the secret that modern dentistry keeps so well.

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In the oft-quoted passage in which Pliny detailed the worship of mistletoe by the ancient Druids he observed that they hailed the plant as "the universal healer" in the course of their now-lost rituals around the oak bearing the mystic plant.

The Gauls and their contemporary Romans were agreed to a certain extent concerning the all-healing properties of oak-mistletoe; both races considered it an effectual remedy for a multitude of ailments.

However, similar health-giving virtues are ascribed to mistletoe in other parts of the world. The modern Aino of Japan, "like many nations of northern origin, hold mistletoe in peculiar veneration," but they prefer it obtained off the willow, as this is considered to be most efficacious. They hold that it is good for almost every ailment, although sometimes it is taken as a food and at other times drunk as a decoction. They prefer to use the leaves instead of the more customary berries elsewhere, as they consider these too sticky for general purposes.

The Walos of Senegambia, in Africa, venerate a type of mistletoe which they call "tob." When they go to war they carry leaves of it on their bodies as talismans either to protect them against wounds or to heal such injuries.

The folk of the Aargau Canton of Switzerland ascribe great healing powers to all parasitic plants, and the mistletoe is considered to be an "all healer" for all diseases, especially those of childhood. In Holstein, where the plant is called the *Märentaken*, or "branch of spectres," which confers upon its possessor the power of ghost-seeing, the plant, especially if it grows on the oak, is still regarded as an "all healer" for green wounds and as a sure talisman to ensure success when hunting.

The Fruitful Mistletoe

Pliny commented that the Druids held "that a potion prepared from mistletoe will make barren animals to bring forth, and that the plant is a remedy against all poison."

Even until recent times, in the south of France, at Lacauene, the peasants used the mistletoe as an antidote to all poisons when they applied the plant to the stomach of the patient or else gave the sufferer a decoction of mistletoe to drink.

However, both the Gauls and Romans of Pliny's time agreed concerning the quickening powers of the plant, as the Latins held that a piece of mistletoe carried by a barren woman would help her if she wished to conceive a child. Barren Aino women eat mistletoe to aid conception. In the realm of agriculture, the modern Aino of Japan cut mistletoe leaves into fine pieces, pray over or bless the fragments, and sow these mixed with millet and other seeds in order to make their gardens yield plentifully. A little of this leaf-mixture is sometimes eaten with the food.

Mistletoe and Certain Ailments

Pliny says that the Gauls thought that mistletoe healed ulcers, if the sufferer chewed a piece and laid another fragment on the sore. He also said that it was a cure for epilepsy.

Frazer observes that "the ancient belief that mistletoe is a cure for epilepsy has survived in modern times not only among the ignorant but among the learned."

In Sweden a person afflicted with falling sickness tries to ward off an attack by carrying a knife which has a handle of oak-mistletoe. For a similar purpose pieces of mistletoe were hung round the necks of German children. A popular remedy for epilepsy in the French province of Bourbonnais is a decoction of oak-mistletoe gathered on St. John's Day and boiled with rye-flour. In Lincolnshire, at Bottesford, a similar decoction was held to be a remedy for this disease.

Even as recently as the end of the 18th century mistletoe was recommended as a remedy for the falling sickness by high medical authorities of England and Holland.

Cutting the Mistletoe

Unfortunately, tradition requires that the oak-mistletoe should be cut in a certain manner and obtained on a certain day which caused the plant to be given many superstitious characteristics.

In the time of Pliny, the Romans and Gauls contended that the healing powers were strengthened if the plant was gathered on a certain day without the use of iron, so the Druids used a gold sickle, and they caught the mistletoe in a white cloth before it touched the ground.

White signified purity; the plant grew 'twixt heaven and earth, so must not be allowed to touch the ground!

The Roman chose the first day of the new moon on which to gather their mistletoe; the Gauls collected the plant on the sixth.

Even now, peasants in some parts of Europe collect their mistletoe in a special way on a certain day, and try to avoid it touching the ground.

The people of Aargau collect it "when the sun is in Sagittarius and the moon is on the wane, on the first, third or fourth day before the new moon, one ought to shoot down with an arrow the mistletoe of an oak and to catch it with the left hand as it falls."

In Sweden the mistletoe has to be either shot down or knocked down with stones out of the oak. Even as recently as the early part of the 19th century, mistletoe had to be shot down or hit down in the same way by the people of Wales.

The peasants of Piedmont and Lombardy go out on St. John's Day (Midsummer Day) to collect oak-leaves with which to make "oil of St. John," which is supposed to heal all wounds made by sharp instruments such as knives. Frazer suggests that, originally, the "oil of St. John" may have been mistletoe, or a decoction prepared from it.

Herbalists and Mistletoe

Decoctions of mistletoe berries were formerly used by herbalists as medicine. So recently as 1636, the belief in its usefulness prevailed, as the old herbalist Gerarde wrote in that year:

"A few berries of the mistletoe, bruised and strained in bile, and drunken, hath presently and forthwith rid a grievous and sore stitch."

Gerarde also quoted from Galen, as follows:—

"His (i.e. mistletoe's) acrimony overcometh his bitterness, for if it be used in outward applications, it draweth humours from the deepest and most secret parts of the body, spreading and dispersing them abroad, and digesting them."

Truly, a most potent and powerful property, which one doubts whether the modern medical practitioner would be very pleased to observe, if it were possible, by the eye of established observation.

Its properties were said to be somewhat astringent, and it was considered by herbalists specially suitable in cases of epilepsy, but although it is still recognised by them, it has no place in the British Pharmacopoeia, so that we may assume its virtues in former times lay rather in the confidence its use inspired in the sick from its supposed mystic properties and, by an easy step, it obtained miraculous properties, than by any real and innate efficacy against any disease.

Thus it is seen, as Sir John Frazer observes, "in respect of the healing virtues of mistletoe the opinion of modern peasants, and even of the learned, has to some extent agreed with that of the ancients."

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE — A new sympathomimetic drug

Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are sympathomimetic amines related structurally as well as functionally to adrenaline. Both act on sympathetic nerve endings and ganglia, but pseudoephedrine, in addition, acts directly on smooth muscle even in small doses. Pseudoephedrine, administered systemically in clinical use, is at least equal in bronchodilating effect to ephedrine, but is preferred to ephedrine because it exhibits fewer side-effects and because, complementing its bronchodilating action, it decongests the mucosa of the tracheobronchial tree.

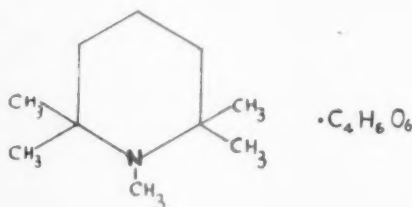
Both drugs are equally potent as nasal vasoconstrictors when administered systemically, but pseudoephedrine has the advantage of inducing fewer side-effects.

The effects of pseudoephedrine on the cardiovascular system are less marked than those of ephedrine. Blood pressure is not raised to the same degree or for as long a time as with ephedrine. Stimulation of the central nervous system is seldom encountered. The concurrent use of sedatives is not required.

Proprietary Preparation: SUDAFED (B.W.) Tablets of 60 mg.

PEMPIDINE—A new hypotensive drug.

Pempidine (Tartrate) is the Approved Name for 1:2:2:6:6-pentamethylpiperidine hydrogen tartrate, with the following structural formula:



Pempidine Tartrate, unlike Pentolinium (a quaternary ammonium compound) is a tertiary amine and has autonomic ganglion blocking action resembling that of mecamylamine (secondary amine), but of shorter duration. Pempidine is indicated in the treatment of essential hypertension, both moderate and severe, and of malignant hypertension. It may be combined with reserpine or chlorothiazide (Chlotride) which appear to potentiate the action of pempidine.

Proprietary Preparations: PEROLYSEN (M. & B.).
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The tablets are in two strengths, i.e., 5 and 10 mg. containing 2.5 and 5 mg. base respectively.

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30 G. Tubes



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Dear Sir,

Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. wish to make an announcement to the trade that as from the 1st December, 1958, a new bonus offer will be available to all accredited Wholesalers and Retail Chemists for our popular preparations, ANDRAMINE and ANDRAMINE JUNIOR Tablets.

The price of a minimum order of:

11 Charged	{	1 dozen Andramine in dispensers of 12 tablets will be 25/8 instead of 28/-.
		1 dozen Andramine Junior in dispensers of 12 tablets will be 22/- instead of 24/-.
12 Supplied		1 dozen Andramine in vials of 25 tablets will be 49/6 instead of 54/-.

Special Announcement to Our Queensland Friends

We are glad to announce at the same time that in addition to New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia, the Queensland Poisons Regulations recently issued now permit in Queensland the counter sale of packages of 10 tablets of anti-histaminics, specially labelled for travel-sickness.

In Queensland the retail price of dispensers packed with 10 tablets of ANDRAMINE and ANDRAMINE JUNIOR will remain unchanged. However, as from the 1st December, 1958, the following special bonus offer will be available to our Queensland Wholesale and Retail Chemists:

10 Charged	{	1 dozen Andramine in dispensers of 10 tablets will be 23/4.
		1 dozen Andramine Junior in dispensers of 10 tablets will be 20/-.

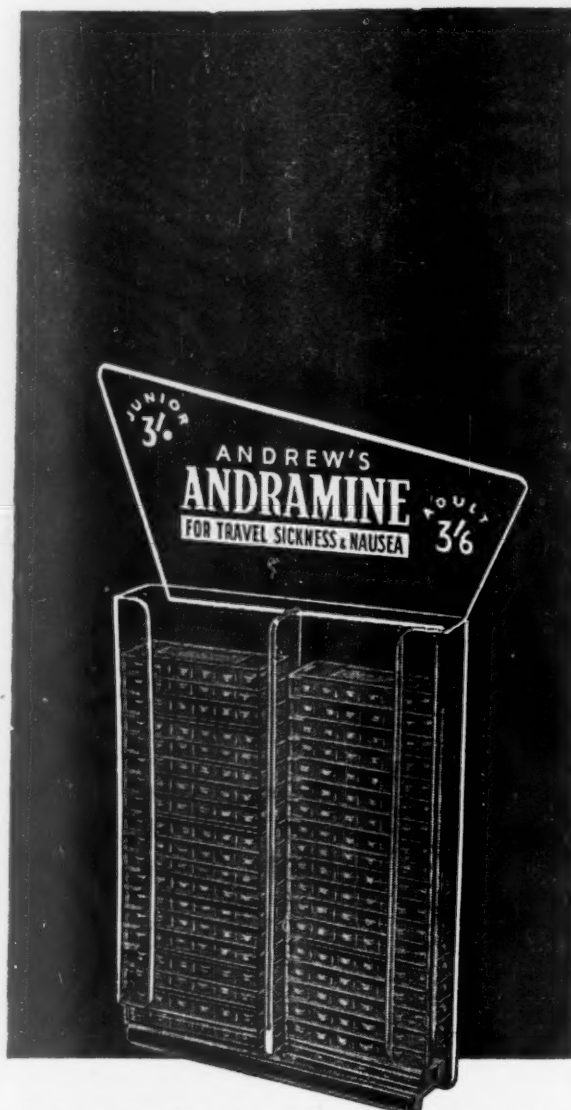
Luminous plastic display stands are available and should you require same they will be supplied free of charge.

Yours faithfully,
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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

It is fortunate that all Associations are in recess this month, as I can't imagine that any meetings held during the heat we have experienced in the eastern States would have been well attended—unless they'd been held on the beach! That may be an idea worth considering for future heat waves.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

We congratulate the winners for 1958 of the two prizes donated annually by our Association: **Miss Barbara Hall**, who gained the highest marks for a woman student in the Final, and **Miss Ann Cohen**, the best woman student in the subject of Pharmacognosy in Second year. Our best wishes to these two girls.

The first General Meeting in 1959 will be held at the National Gallery on February 5, when we are to be the guests of the Director, Mr. Eric Westbrook, who is going to show us some of the many treasures there.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our Christmas Party was held on December 10 at Cahill's Restaurant, Elizabeth street, where we thoroughly enjoyed an evening of dancing and being entertained by a very versatile musician.

After supper Santa Claus made an appearance, and with the aid of two helpers distributed gifts to everyone present.

At midnight we had to call it a day, and everyone regretfully made their way home after declaring it to be "the best Christmas Party we have ever had."

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Christmas Meeting of 1958 took the form of a dinner held at the Copper Kettle on December 2 at 6.45 p.m.

We were delighted with the attendance of 30, the greatest number we have had yet at a Christmas dinner.

The President, Mrs. E. Lester, especially welcomed five associates who have just completed their final examinations, and also another associate, Miss Olive Yoong, from Malaya, who has just completed her second year.

Included among those present were the Federal President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, and the State Vice-President, Mrs. H. Morrow. We were all very pleased to have them with us at meetings again.

One of our country members, Mrs. B. Lawton, of Myponga, made a special trip to Adelaide to be with us.

Features of the evening were the Christmas decorations and the recorded Christmas music.

THE STANDING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST IN THE COMMUNITY

An Outside View

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria recently decided to discontinue the Preliminary Examination which it had conducted regularly since the year 1877, when the Board was established. This was an historic occasion, and the Preliminary Examiners were invited to present their reports in person at the December, 1958, meeting of the Board. The principal Examiner, who is a master at one of the great public schools, after formally making his report had some interesting observations to make concerning the profession of pharmacy, and these are worth recording.

He expressed his thanks for the invitation to attend the funeral obsequies of the Preliminary Examination. To parody the speech of Anthony from Julius Caesar which he had set with monotonous regularity in examination papers—"I come to bury the Preliminary Examination, not to praise it."

As a school master interested in education he could not but applaud the move that would raise the minimum qualification for admission to a profession which was performing valuable service to the community.

He ventured to comment on the position of chemists in the community. It was obvious, he said, that with the development of medical science over the last generation there was need for much greater technical skill than before.

It may have been reasonable, he thought, to assume that the position of guide, philosopher and friend, so strongly held by chemists of old, might decline with the growth of education throughout the community; but it appeared to him that there had been another development in medicine which would ensure that the position of the pharmaceutical chemist in this respect would continue and develop. He referred to the decline of the old general practitioner in medicine. With the establishment of medical clinics the public were probably receiving more scientific services than ever before; but they were missing the personal touch of the old G.P., and to his observation it appeared that the chemist would undoubtedly continue to hold that place of guide, philosopher and friend. For that reason he believed the prestige of the profession would continue or, he would prefer to say, would advance and certainly not in any way decline in the community.

As he was severing his association with official pharmacy, he thought it about time to find out what pharmaceutical chemists really were. He found from his Oxford Dictionary that the word came from the Greek "Pharmakon." From pharmakon he turned to Alchemist, as he thought there he would find something that contained the old tradition of turning dross into gold. The basic meaning of the word was "the essence of the black earth," and the black earth was Egypt, which gave a direct affinity with Colonel Nasser. (Laughter.) He regretted that the time for severing his official association had arrived, and wished to express his appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy he had always received from the Board and its officers.

MEDICAL INSURANCE IN THE U.S.A.

The increasing population, the anticipated high birth rate, the increase in the ageing population with increase in senile diseases, the proportionate decrease in the group 20 to 50 years, the essential wage-earning group which has to support the youngsters and the oldsters, all compel the wage earner to turn to some type of prepaid insurance for illness and catastrophic protection. Prepaid medical care of one type or another is the blueprint of the future. The Health Insurance Council, in its 12th annual survey, as of the end of last year, reports that the number of people protected against the cost of medical-hospital care is increasing, and that the medical care benefits are still keeping well ahead of rising hospital and medical care costs.

—David Kershner, M.D., in "The Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn."

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

CONTROL OF OPENING OF NEW PHARMACIES

Sir,—Arising from recent surveys of pharmacy in America showing a decrease in the number of chemist's shops, and from the very relevant letter by Mr. J. Garvin ("A.J.P." November 11, 1958), feelings in pharmaceutical circles appear to be coming around to some form of control over the opening of new pharmacies. Unpalatable as it may be to some, pharmacy today (Victoria) depends for some 30 per cent. of its revenue upon Government sources (accountant's figures). Undoubtedly this has saved many a small pharmacy from closing down. In the hope that further discussion may be promoted I could submit the following for consideration—

1. Local Council policies tend towards the small shopping centres, approximately half a mile apart. Consequently new pharmacies in these centres will rarely attain a turnover high enough to employ a qualified chemist, and some proprietors even find it difficult to take a holiday because of—

(a) High relieving costs; (b) high rents; (c) high interest and loan repayments.

2. Owners of new shops are asking high rents to return them as much as 16 per cent. annually on market value of premises.

3. Rapid growth of self-service chain stores and supermarkets with corresponding annual loss in toiletries sales by pharmacy (proved by independent sales surveys).

4. The days of chemist only policy are numbered since Court judgment has been given against this policy in England.

5. The year 1965 will see a doubling of the annual output of pharmacists in Victoria and by 1968 the labour market will probably be super-saturated.

6. The qualification Ph.C. does not carry much weight in allied professions as does, for example, B.Sc., hence a pharmacist's employment field is rather limited.

General Conclusions

(a) To maintain the stability of pharmacy some form of control is needed to direct and advise re opening of new businesses. Ideally a controlling board would be comprised of experienced businessmen as well as representatives of the drug trade, all of which might be under the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society and Guild.

(b) Alternatively control might work on a voluntary basis, with a business committee to give advice, etc., on payment of a small fee, re opening of new pharmacies.

(c) Since a pharmaceutical chemist's field of employment is limited, the Pharmaceutical Society should give due consideration to the establishment of the degree type of course to be undertaken in N.S.W. It would appear that the future degree course in N.S.W. will greatly enhance a chemist's opportunities for alternative employment.

(d) Consideration could be given to the establishment

of a special fund (perhaps along the lines of the Guild merchandising idea) with a view to compensating chemists wishing to close down uneconomic businesses.

These things are relevant for us today and although many may be thinking along these lines and have not expressed themselves, I bring these points forward, not to stimulate argument or controversy, but to promote fruitful thought and discussion towards a constant future stability for pharmacy.

Yours, etc.,

E. M. McCANN.

262 McKinnon Road, McKinnon, January 15, 1959.

HONOURS LISTS

Sir,—The recent New Year's Honours List has evoked informed comment that Australia is following the U.K. custom of conferring Knighthoods on Chiefs of Government Departments, the leaders of the professions, Churches, industry and social and sporting organisations. These honours are **not** so much personal to the recipients as a means of informing the public of the national value of the organisations concerned, of which the recipients are officials.

There is, therefore, prompted the reflection that pharmacy should be so recognised, especially as it is now an essential sector of the National Health Services.

Field Marshal Montgomery successfully stopped the granting of honours and pecuniary awards to senior Service officers after World War II, since he claimed in modern war the Chief is merely the head of a staff team and the leader of leaders equally important in their functions.

Similarly, a Knighthood conferred on the Director-General of Health, no matter how much he personally merited such a decoration, would not be a recognition of the value of the ancillary services essential to a National Health Service which he very efficiently administers.

Pharmaceutical recognition by the conferring of Knighthood on a leading Pharmaceutical Administrator or Educationist is overdue.

Yours, etc.,

SYDNEY HULL.

153 Burke road, Glen Iris, Vic.
January 3, 1959.

CURRICULUM IS SOLUTION

One solution is the five or six year curriculum for pharmacy education. Besides its obvious advantages of allowing for a broader education, better preparation for leadership to the community, and preparation to be a better consultant to the physician, it performs a process of dividing the laggards from those who have the strength of mind and purpose to deserve to practice the profession of pharmacy.

However, this may not be enough. What of those who have already entered the profession, deserving or not at the time of entry, who are not now fit or qualified to be pharmacists?

Five-Yearly Tests

The answer proposed is this. Let every pharmacist be required to take tests at five-year intervals, given by his state board of pharmacy, and proving that he is as qualified now as he was at the time of his entering the profession of pharmacy. Let a passing grade on these tests be a requirement for the renewal of his license to practice. Another solution may be employed at the same time, and is being employed alone now. It is the offering of short post college refresher courses to the practising pharmacist.—"American Professional Pharmacist."

ALOIN

Discovered in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Smith, founder of the company, our product meets the most stringent requirements.

ESERINE

Alkaloid, Salicylate and Sulphate available in various packs, including 1-grain tubes; quotations on request.

CODEINE

Codeine Phosphate B.P. "Special"—Smith, has a specification which makes it of interest to tablet manufacturers.

PETHIDINE

Bulk supplies of Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P. available for the manufacture of tablets and solutions for injection, subject to D.D. regulations.

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Scammony Resin B.P.C. offered as lump, or pale brown powder. Our agents will be pleased to quote you.

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ERYTHROCIN

After nearly six years of extensive clinical use, there has not been a single report of a serious reaction to ERYTHROCIN,

Abbott's brand of Erythromycin.

Available as filmtab Erythrocin Stearate in 100 and 250 mg. strength, as Erythrocin Stearate Oral Suspension, as Erythrocin Lactobionate and as Erythrocin-IM for intramuscular injection.

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ABBOCILLIN-V

Abbott's potassium penicillin V comes in the readily-acceptable, reliable film-sealed form. The Filmtab seals in taste and smell, seals out the effects of moisture. Available as 60 mg. (Pink), 125 mg. (Blue), and 250 mg. (Yellow) filmtabs.

SPONTIN

Spontin (Ristocetin, Abbott) is a new antibiotic with a record of phenomenal success. Effective in many cases where other antibiotics have failed, Spontin already has truly merited the title: a life-saving antibiotic. As yet restricted by its nature to hospital use, it is supplied in vials representing 500 mg. of ristocetin activity.

Abbott

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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, January 9, 1959.

Television Publicity

For the second year a number of manufacturers and the National Pharmaceutical Union combined before Christmas in providing television publicity for pharmacists, and the N.P.U. has expressed its thanks in its monthly circular to members. The Union stated that it is notoriously difficult for the individual manufacturer to assess what impact on overall sales, a particular, limited advertising campaign has had. The knowledge that his customers had welcomed the campaign and had felt that they had benefited from it would clearly influence the executive of a manufacturing house charged with the duty of deciding on how future advertising appropriations are to be expended. The Union appeals to members to thank manufacturers individually. It seems probable that the N.P.U. will launch a Publicity Association during the present year. It is suggested that payment might amount to £10 annually per pharmacy. A similar scheme was suggested 25 years ago at a cost of 1/3 per week, but this came to nothing. Now, as then, the N.P.U. state—following the death of the C.F. movement—"the supreme question at the moment is whether chemists are prepared to exert themselves in their own interests to protect pharmacy from further exploitation by outside traders?"

Viomycin Prescribable

The Ministry of Health has intimated that viomycin will be prescribable by general practitioners for all patients as from February 1. Finger cots have been added to the appliances which may be prescribed.

Medical Representatives

It has often been suggested that part of the high cost of the drug bill and most of the unused proprietaries left on dispensary shelves are the result of the activities of the medical representatives who get their point of view over to doctors. Recently the British Medical Journal published an analysis of the views of some 3,000 doctors on the activities of medical representatives; 83 per cent. of doctors always saw them and 13 per cent. often saw them, while 1 per cent. seldom saw them. Thirty-one per cent. of doctors saw representatives of the same firm three times a year and 55 per cent. twice a year. Information on new preparations from these individuals was favoured by 81 per cent. of practitioners and some 27 per cent. favoured journals, and 13 per cent. liked information through the post. Some, as the figures indicate, preferred at least two methods. The survey was representative and indicates that generally representatives are popular with the medical profession. The representatives of good firms are almost all qualified pharmacists and receive special training. Modern chemotherapy is beyond the chemical knowledge possessed by most doctors, and their guidance is welcomed.

Hospital Pharmacists' Salaries

Hospital pharmacists have been awarded an increase of four per cent. in their salaries rate as from November 1. The same increase has also been given to all doctors throughout the National Health Service, whether general practitioners or members of hospital staffs. The lowest rate for a hospital pharmacist is now £605 per annum, linked to an age of 23 and this basic grade goes up to £815. Senior pharmacists receive £50 a year more. Chief pharmacists are on five scales, the lowest ranging from £700 to £945, and the highest from £935 to £1,335 per

year. For those in attendance in evening clinics who work more than the 39 hours' week, the rate paid is 10/11 per hour. Pharmacists who are working on a part-time basis are paid at 32/4 for a four-hour session, or 43/8 if they are in absolute charge. Students who have passed the intermediate examination receive £185 the first year and £220 in their second year, and those who have not passed receive £20 less. Post-graduate students are paid £400 per year.

Hospital Costs in Scotland

The analysis of running costs in hospitals in Scotland for the year ended March 31, 1958, show that the average cost of maintaining a patient in a hospital bed is £20/12/11 in the major teaching hospitals and when the vacant bed figure is taken into consideration the cost is reduced to £18/8/6. Drugs, dressings, instruments, etc., average £1/9/4 per week, and the figures in the 12 hospitals listed in this group range from £2/4/6 to 15/2 per week. Staff salaries for medical auxiliaries and dispensary average 13/3 per patient week and vary from £1/2/5 to 9/2. Departmental costing has been carried out in a number of institutions and the cost determined for the pharmacy per new in- and out-patient. In the two major teaching hospitals the figures are 12/- and £1/11/- respectively. In general the costs in Scotland are considerably below the comparable figures for hospitals south of the border.

Medicines and Private Patients

Since the National Health Service began, one of the minority complaints has been that the two per cent. of the population who have elected to remain as private patients and are not on the list of a National Health Service practitioner, have to pay for their medicines. They can, however, receive all the other benefits of the Service, but the high cost of antibiotics and other remedies is becoming an increasing burden. The British Medical Association have tried unsuccessfully on several occasions to have this defect removed, and the Conservative Party are in favour of altering the present arrangements. The difficulty has been that medical practitioners who are not in the Service cannot be "disciplined" if their prescribing costs were too high. Just before Christmas the British Medical Association has agreed that private patients who wish to have the benefit of free drugs should be registered with Executive Councils as a preliminary step before they can achieve this benefit. It seems to follow that these private doctors would require to be registered also, but indeed many of them have already registered as their practices are built up from both private and Service patients.

Drugs and Chemicals in 1958

The Market Report of the Pharmaceutical Journal indicates that there has been a decline in drug and chemical prices during 1958, and fair supplies of most drugs have been available in London. The outstanding features have been the slump in Jamaican ginger, which has fallen from 535/- to 275/- per cwt. during the year, and the failure of the Turkish opium crop. The buyers' market in chemicals has continued, but export sales have been increased.

Marketing and Dispensing Proprietary Medicines

In May, 1956, the Branch Representatives Meeting passed a resolution suggesting a discussion between representatives of all interested pharmaceutical bodies on the problems of marketing and dispensing proprietary medicaments. The Society called a preliminary meeting of representatives of manufacturers and retailers and public pharmacists and two ad hoc committees were set up. A report has now been issued and the views expressed on a number of questions. On the dispensing of proprietary medicines and the problems caused by the methods of packing them, it is stated that the traditional procedure was for a proprietary medicine to be dispensed in a container bearing only a dispensing label. Difficulties in following this procedure occurred where the product was packed in an identifiable container or a

container which bore markings or a label which could not be defaced by the addition of a dispensing label. Tablets with an impressed trade mark or device were quoted as an example. It was said that the result and danger of this problem was that the patient became the judge as to whether or not the right medicament had been prescribed and dispensed. A further difficulty referred to was the inclusion of a packing leaflet in the outer container giving technical information about the product. This leaflet was clearly not intended for the patient, but it could not be removed unless the outer package was broken and consequently defaced. It was agreed that there was no standard pharmaceutical practice for the dispensing and labelling of proprietary medicines. Many pharmacists dispensed the product in the original container with the addition of a dispensing label, but some products were marketed in a container to which a dispensing label could not be affixed.

On the question of the supply in bulk of drugs which are the subject of a monograph in the B.P. or B.P.C., and are available only in proprietary form, the report said that the Society had received letters from the Pharmaceutical Societies of both Queensland and South Australia complaining of this difficulty. The Committee agreed that a manufacturer had the right to refuse bulk supplies of a drug to a purchaser who intended to compound preparations for competitive sale. But there had been occasions when a manufacturer supplied a drug to hospital pharmacists but not to pharmacists in general practice, presumably on the grounds that the latter might compound a competitive preparation. In such a case the pharmacist had to obtain supplies of the drug from other preparations available, for example, by crushing tablets or emptying capsules. This was unsatisfactory, as the preparation used might well contain substances other than the drug required. The example was quoted of preparations which were occasionally prescribed and which had to be prepared extemporaneously as the dispensed product had only a limited active life, for example, creams containing oxytetracycline. The pharmacist required drugs not as a competitor, but to fulfil a genuine and justified demand which should properly be regarded as a special service for the medical profession. It was explained by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry that in most cases a manufacturer was reluctant to release supplies of a drug in bulk because of the dangers that might ensue from its formulation by persons who could not have the same detailed knowledge of its characteristics and the same facilities for control as did the original manufacturer. Cases had occurred where harm had been done to the reputation of manufacturers as a result of unsatisfactory formulation.

Drug Sampling

From time to time in these News Letters quotations have been given from the reports of the Birmingham City analyst, Mr. H. H. Bagnall, who, among other activities, received wide publication for his observations on deterioration in capsules containing Vitamin A. In recent years there has been a close co-operation between his department and local pharmacists, so that his staff have been permitted to enter pharmacies and obtain samples from stock. In his report for 1957, which will be the last produced under his direction, as he has just retired, Mr. Bagnall records that local pharmacists were very rarely responsible for the errors discovered under the sampling scheme. In most cases the manufacturing house was at fault and when complaints were made prompt attention was given to them. The scheme has conclusively proved its value to citizens and pharmacists alike, and the latter have benefited by being able, as a result of the analysis of hundreds of specimens of a large variety of preparations, to discriminate among goods supplied by the various houses. The importance of the scheme consists essentially in the fact that the specimens obtained from the 330 retail premises are collected by a member of the staff who has high pharmaceutical qualifications, has access by consent of the

owners or managers to dispensing departments and is competent to discuss technical questions. Cordial personal relations have thereby been established with the great majority of these gentlemen, and there is an almost unanimous desire for the permanent continuance of the scheme. The analyst points out that many of the most important drugs and preparations of the Pharmacopoeia cannot be bought over the counter, and are therefore not amenable to sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, so that apart from the scheme no check on quality is possible. During the year, in spite of continuous staffing difficulties, 676 specimens were examined under the scheme. Attention was concentrated mainly on two large classes: Tablets of the sulphonamides and ointments, pastes and creams. Of the first, 200 samples of 13 different varieties were purchased, and of the second, 339 of 25 different kinds. Thirty-five manufacturers were represented in the first group and 25 in the second. In addition, 87 samples of antihistaminic and 50 of antituberculosis drugs were analysed. Every case of irregularity, compositional or otherwise, was investigated and appropriate action taken.

A Detergent Vindicated

An action took place in the Dublin High Court, Eire, in which the makers of "Surf," a popular detergent, were sued by a user on the grounds that it caused her to have an attack of dermatitis. The company denied that their product was harmful to living tissues and pleaded that if the plaintiff had suffered an injury it resulted from an allergy which rendered her skin abnormally sensitive to any detergent. The jury found that "Surf" did not constitute a danger and judgment was given for the company, with costs. At a previous hearing a jury had disagreed. The "Manchester Guardian," one of the leading British newspapers, has asked if any statistics are available on the percentage of the population to which detergents do cause dermatitis.

A Report on Students

The Reports of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and for Scotland have now been published. In the section on Pharmaceutics in the English report it is stated that questions calling for critical discussion were generally poorly answered, candidates being content to repeat facts, presumably lecture notes, without discussion or understanding. Students should be encouraged to augment lectures by wider reading and actual discussion. This reliance on lecture notes or text books is echoed in other parts of the reports. In the practical paper in Pharmacy a number of candidates were unable to carry out the necessary calculations for perfusion fluids in terms of milliequivalents. There also seems evidence that the study of vegetable drugs is being neglected as far as it touches on their practical use in pharmacy. The Scottish report in Pharmaceutics complains of faulty English construction, the inclusion of much irrelevant matter and very bad writing. "In the practical examination the standards in dispensing have deteriorated. It is understood that the high standard of craftsmanship formerly exhibited by candidates is now unattainable, but it is still essential to show care and precision." In Pharmaceutical Chemistry "candidates are at their worst when attempting to observe and record the properties and reactions of an unknown substance. If they can 'spot' what they have been given, they can usually 'observe' its reactions. If the substance remains unknown, as it may do in questions asking for the identification of elements and organic groups, the reports are usually poor. Not infrequently 'identification' reactions are recorded as being 'observed' for substances incorrectly 'spotted.' It would appear to be a fact that usually this is not due to dishonesty, but to a lack of disciplined training in the practice of scientific observation, which allows the candidate to convince himself that he has observed reactions which could not possibly have occurred." From my own recollections this fault or self-deception has existed at least sporadically for over 30 years!

Trade Notes

PUBLICITY FOR "FROSTENE"

Riley Williams Pty. Ltd. will be starting a TV test campaign in February for "Frostene" foot cream in New South Wales on TCN, reports Canny, Paramor & Canny Pty. Ltd.

The "Frostene" TV campaign will feature 20-second spots and tie in with "Frostene's" extensive press and outdoor campaigns.

NEW APPOINTMENT TO FAULDING RESEARCH DIVISION

F. H. Falding & Co. Ltd. has appointed Dr. B. G. Boggiano, B.Sc., Ph.D., to its research division at Southwark, S.A.

Prior to his arrival in Australia, Dr. Boggiano (British born and educated in England) was associated with the University of Glasgow and actively engaged in new drug research in London.

HOME PRODUCTS AND A. S. BOYLE

Former sales manager, Mr. Ernest W. Johnstone, has now been appointed manager in Australia and the South-West Pacific Area for Home Products International Ltd. and The A. S. Boyle Co. Ltd.

Mr. Johnstone has been with the Australian organisation for thirty years. Together with the late E. S. Gregory, he joined this world-wide group of companies when it first commenced operations in Australia.

DEQUADIN EYE OINTMENT

This is a new pharmaceutical preparation of Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd. Details are—

Composition: 0.1 per cent. Dequadin in an oily ophthalmic ointment base.

Indications: All eye infections where antiseptic therapy is considered necessary. It is effective against many Penicillin-resistant organisms.

Presentation: Tubes containing 1 dram.

Price: List 3/8 each. Retail 5/6 each.

Bonus: One tube free with each dozen.

NIVEA SUNFILTA



Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., manufacturer of Nivea Creme, advises the introduction of Nivea Sunfilta to the Australian market.

Attractively presented, competitively priced, it is stated to be an effective sun filtering product which can be confidently recommended.

Sunfilta is a smooth, easy-to-apply cream packed in tubes and individually cartoned.

Packing is in display cartons of one dozen units.

Customary Nivea parcel discounts apply.

NIVEA SUNNING OIL

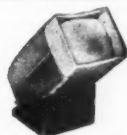


Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has also introduced Nivea Sunning Oil, which has the same basic characteristics as Sunfilta, though is presented for use by consumers who prefer an oil to a cream.

Nivea parcel discounts apply.

LATEST PATERSON VIEWER

H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd. has announced the introduction of the new Paterson Majorview "35."



With this Viewer, the bigger lenses cover both horizontal and upright pictures, giving easy, comfortable viewing.

The Majorview "35" takes all 2 x 2 slides and the new 4 x 4 cm. size super slides.

The Paterson Majorview "35" gives brilliant extra long life illumination from two big capacity U2 size batteries.

The protective lens cap also acts as a stand for table viewing.

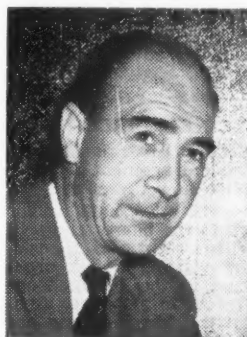
Retail price, £3/15/- (plus battery).

D.H.A. (TASMANIA) PTY. LTD.

The board of D.H.A. (Tasmania) Pty. Ltd. has announced the appointment of Mr. L. McNee as manager of the Launceston Division of the company. Mr. McNee succeeds Mr. J. H. Mitchell, who has resigned to enter retail pharmacy in Launceston.

Before making his home in Tasmania a little over two years ago, Mr. McNee spent seventeen years with D.H.A. in Victoria. During the war he was away on active service, and returned with a distinguished war record, having been awarded the Military Medal. He has had a most comprehensive training in the wholesale drug trade, and for the last two years has been second-in-charge to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. R. McKercher remains as secretary of the company, and Mr. A. Gunther has been promoted assistant to Mr. McNee.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUST.) LTD.

Mr. Peter Smith, Director and General Manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. since 1952, has been appointed Managing Director with effect from January 1, 1959.

AUSTRALIA STILL THE BIGGEST CUSTOMER FOR U.K. CHEMICALS

Australia remains Britain's biggest customer for chemicals. The annual report of the Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, issued this month, shows that Australia imported £20 million sterling worth of chemicals from the United Kingdom in the first ten months of 1958, compared with £18.3 million sterling for the same period in the previous year. The next biggest overseas customers were India, South Africa, Western Germany, New Zealand and Canada in that order.

Of the future the report says, "The chemical industry can view the coming year with confidence, for sooner or later the enormous capital outlay and expenditure on research which have been made in the past few years must bear fruit whatever the short-term restrictions and disturbances may be."

SIGMA SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP

The 1959 Sigma Science Scholarship has been awarded to 18 years old Bryan Toole, of Murrumbena, Vic.

The scholarship was officially awarded at 11.30 a.m. on January 29, when Bryan met the Board of Directors of Sigma Ltd., at 589 Collins street, Melbourne.

The scholarship, which is valued at £1200, was established last year by Sigma Co. Ltd., as one practical step towards overcoming the shortage of scientists in Australia.

It is one of the very few undergraduate scholarships made available by private enterprise in Victoria.

Bryan Toole has just completed a second year of matriculation at C.B.C., St. Kilda, and was successful in gaining four Second Class Honours. He will commence his studies for the Bachelor of Science Degree at the University of Melbourne this year. In his course he will concentrate on Biochemistry and Bacteriology.

"MODESS" BELTS

Six months ago Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. released its "Modess" Belts in completely redesigned packages, together with a novel and attractive display unit. The company states that the response by women was immediate, and created sales records wherever the belts were displayed.

Special "Refill Offer"

Johnson's are now offering "Modess" belts, until March 6, at these attractive discounts:—

- 3 dozen assorted belts — less 10%
- 4 dozen assorted belts — less 15%
- 6 dozen assorted belts — less 17½%

This offer will enable all chemists to restock with "Modess" belts at the same price at which they originally bought. The biggest parcel shows a mark-up of 64 per cent. on cost. Johnson's have indicated, too, that "Modess" belts will receive solid advertising support in national magazines.

KODAK BOARD ANNOUNCES NEW DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. have recently announced an enlargement of their Board and the appointment of two new directors.

Mr. F. A. H. Manning, the general sales manager for the company, has been appointed to the board, and will take up duties as a director on his return from overseas. Mr. Manning is at present visiting Kodak organisations and photographic houses in the U.S.A., England and the Continent, and expects to return to Australia at the end of April this year. Mr. Manning has held a number of appointments with the company, including the managership of Kodak branches in Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland.

Mr. J. C. Habersberger, the company secretary, has also been appointed as a director, and will retain the position of secretary. Mr. Habersberger, a Bachelor of Commerce at the Melbourne University, has been with Kodak for twenty years in the Financial Division.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.

Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. has now completed the transfer to its Speke Works of all the manufacturing activities hitherto carried on at the Evans Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Fleet street, Liverpool.

In December, 1958, the Drug Mill and Tinctures Section were moved and are now accommodated in spacious modern buildings, permitting of more efficient production.

Laboratories and Drug Mills were first established in Fleet street in 1846, although it is believed that the

company was engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in London at a much earlier date. Several well-known figures in the pharmaceutical industry have been associated with the Fleet street laboratories, including Henry Sugden Evans, a son of John Evans, who founded the company in 1809, and Michael Conroy, who directed manufacture from 1879 to 1894. Henry Sugden Evans later became the first Government analyst to the Dominion of Canada.

Fleet street survived the intensive bombardment of Liverpool in 1940 and 1941, although the company's premises in adjacent Hanover street and Seel street were completely destroyed. The Fleet street laboratories, which served the company for 113 years, have now been closed, and Evans Medical enters into its 150th anniversary year with all manufacturing activities on Merseyside concentrated in the Speke Works and in the Evans Biological Institute and Evans Fine Chemical Works at Runcorn.

CHEMISTS ENTERTAINED BY FAULDINGS

On December 19 over 400 members of the pharmaceutical profession, including executives from the staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., gathered in the gaily-decorated dining hall of the company to renew friendships in a Christmas atmosphere.

Many present expressed pleasure in having an opportunity to renew old acquaintances, and to meet newly-qualified members of the profession. The spirit of friendliness existing between the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer was very evident.

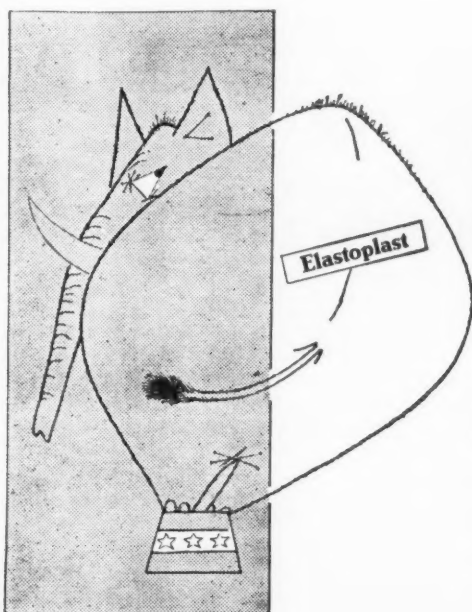


Left to right: Mr. M. Stone (Australian Sales Manager, F. H. Faulding & Co.), Mr. H. G. Collyer, M.P.S. (of Brighton), Mr. C. A. Edwards, A.U.A. (Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of S.A.), and Mr. K. D. Johnson, B.Sc., A.U.A. (Manager of Faulding Laboratories, Torrensidge).

The Managing Director, Mr. A. F. Scammell, said in welcoming the guests that his company was pleased to see this gathering of chemists and friends. There was a great need for understanding and friendliness between the full-line wholesale house and pharmacy, and the personal relationships which developed from gatherings such as this helped very much to foster those relations.

Mr. Lloyd Miller State President of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, responded on behalf of the chemists present.

The Faulding organisations in the other States held similar functions.



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AUSTRALIAN APPOINTED HEAD OF COLGATE GERMAN ORGANISATION

Mr. George H. Lesch, President of Colgate-Palmolive International, has recently named **Mr. Edwin Gilbert Lewer**, of Australia, to head the operation of Palmolive-Binder & Ketels, G.M.B.H., in Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Lewer began his career with the Colgate-Palmolive organisation in 1937, when he joined Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Limited in Sydney, Australia, as a salesman. After serving in the armed forces from 1941 through 1946, Mr. Lewer returned to the Australian company, and during the course of the following years rose to the positions of Northern Divisional Manager and in 1955 to Soap Sales Manager. In July, 1955, Mr. Lewer was transferred to India and appointed General Manager of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private Limited in Bombay. He has maintained this post until his recent appointment as Manager of the Colgate-Palmolive subsidiary in Germany.

Mr. Lewer, who was recently on home leave in Australia, departed for Germany early this month, and will be joined later by Mrs. Lewer and their three children in Hamburg, where they will make their home.

The appointment of Mr. Lewer is but one of a number of high positions being held by Australians in the Colgate-Palmolive organisation in various parts of the world.

Mr. J. M. Stevenson, a former General Sales Manager of Colgate-Palmolive in Australia, was recently appointed President and General Manager of the company's organisation in Canada following four years as General Manager in the Philippines.

Mr. L. H. Stevens-Jones, another Australian, is Director of Sales and Advertising in the Philippines, while Mr. J. E. Steel is Export Manager for England.

In 1954 Mr. E. G. Miles became Factory Superintendent of Colgate-Palmolive in India, and in 1957 Mr. K. A. Page was appointed Sales Supervisor for Thailand.

These appointments indicate a high regard for the character and ability of men who have been trained in the Colgate-Palmolive organisation in Australia.



Mr. E. C. Lewer

THE COMMON COLD

Recent investigations into the common cold in the United States have shown improved results from the use of pooled human globulins ("Science," 1958, 128, 3314). Transmission of the common cold occurs when filtered nasal secretion has been used as a vehicle. Instillation of the same material at a later date has demonstrated susceptibility in a proportion of volunteers. A series of tests were carried out with processed infective nasal secretions using as vehicles saline solution; boiled gamma globulin; albumin; and gamma globulin. Transmission of colds occurred in varying percentages, but a statistically significant difference was noted from the pooled human gamma globulin series. Protection, in terms of reduced symptom score, was approximately 65 per cent. The team record results (from the occurrence of protective antibodies associated with gamma globulins) as "noteworthy," but recognise that further research is required before vaccine administration can exploit their success.—"The Chemist and Druggist."

INTERNATIONAL VALUES FOR THE YARD AND THE POUND

Agreement has been reached between the national standards laboratories in British Commonwealth countries and the United States of America on international values for the yard and the pound, fundamental units in the British system of weights and measures.

They have issued the following joint announcement:—"The Directors of the following standards laboratories—

Applied Physics Division, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada;

Dominion Physical Laboratory, Lower Hutt, N.Z.;

National Bureau of Standards, Washington, U.S.;

National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, U.K.;

National Physical Research Laboratory, Pretoria, South Africa;

National Standards Laboratory, Sydney, Australia;

have discussed the existing differences between the values assigned to the yard and to the pound in different countries. To secure identical values for each of these units in precise measurements for science and technology, it has been agreed to adopt an international yard and an international pound having the following definitions—the international yard equals 0.9144 metre;

the international pound equals 0.45359237 kilogramme.

It has also been agreed that, unless otherwise required, all non-metric calibrations carried out by the above laboratories for science and technology on and after July 1, 1959, will be made in terms of the international units as defined above or their multiples or submultiples."

This agreement will affect only measurements made at the highest standard of precision. It will have no effect on the ordinary measurements of trade and commerce.

It is of great importance in achieving complete interchangeability in measurement between the countries using the British system of measurement.

British Commonwealth countries and the United States both use the system which was formerly known as the Imperial system of weights and measures. The basis of the system in the United States is different from that used in Commonwealth countries.

The British or Imperial Standard Yard is defined by the distance between marks on a bronze bar held by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom. The United States Yard is defined in terms of the International Metre.

Comparisons between the yard and the metre have shown that the British yard is slightly smaller than the American yard. Neither yard can be expressed with sufficient accuracy in terms of the metre using only a few figures after the decimal point. However, it so happens that a simple conversion between the yard and the metre which is commonly used in industry is almost exactly half-way between the British and American figures. This ratio of the yard equals 0.9144 metre, and has been adopted as the international value.

By this agreement the national standards laboratories will all use only one standard of length for the yard. This standard is two parts in a million larger than the present British standard and two parts in a million smaller than the present American standard.—C.S.I.R.O. Press release, 1/1/1959.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 5/1/59—

Size	Retail	Wholesale
Chemists' Section: Addition		
William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.		
8 oz.	D.P. Tedral Paediatric Suspension	116/- doz.
Alteration		
8 oz.	5/6 Waterbury's Compound (Red or Blue)	44/- doz.
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Student Activities

TWELFTH ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING OF N.A.P.S.A.

The Annual Conference and Congress was held at Araluen, W.A., 25 miles from Perth. The meetings began on January 5, and ranged over a week. The heat wave prevalent kept most of the camp consuming large quantities of liquid refreshments. We managed to gulp 120 dozen bottles of a popular brand of soft drink.

The camp as a whole was a marvellous success; the accommodation was just what was required, and everyone did his or her little bit to maintain the efficient running of the show.

W.A.P.S.A. must be congratulated on their fine efforts to produce the first-class congress which it turned out to be. They did everything to ensure the visitors a right royal welcome and a "Home, Sweet Home" atmosphere at the camp. They did, however, bore us by praising their beaches to the skies, and claiming them



This is the official badge of the N.A.P.S.A. The boomerang is brown, the background is green and the lettering golden. They may be obtained from your State Secretary at a cost of five shillings.

to be the best and safest in the Commonwealth. It was therefore with much surprise that we found in the Sunday papers that 55 people had been rescued at one resort and about six shark alarms had been given.

The numbers attending from each State were:

South Australia	14
Western Australia	12
Tasmania	6
Queensland	5
New South Wales	4
Victoria	3

The reports of the constituent organisations were all read and accepted, as were the reports of the office-bearers. It was decided that the Association purchase a new duplicating machine, since the old one mis-

behaved repeatedly all year. Two of the old typewriters are to be traded in on new ones, and an extra typewriter is to be purchased, since it was deemed a necessity.

This year we have appointed a new Songbook Editor, Mr. K. Power, and it is hoped to have the book published very early in the year. The book will be duplicated by N.A.P.S.A. instead of having it printed. Another slice of book publishing will be done on the Association Information Booklet. This brings to the notice of as many students as possible the aims, policies, functions and responsibilities of N.A.P.S.A..

One of the largest items on the agenda was the adoption of the proposed new Constitution and Regulations. Much discussion went into this item, and it was not until after several business sessions that they were finally accepted as the new Constitution and Regulations. The opinion in general is that they are exacting and to the point, having no superfluous matter but embracing all essential aspects.

The National Educational Survey was a great success. It is hoped to present the findings before the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia this year in order to rectify all possible faults. It was decided that nothing further would be done regarding a new Educational Survey this coming year, but that we would go ahead with the Industrial Survey, since some States still have apprentices.

It is intended that an address list of Asian students in Australia be compiled. This would facilitate liaison between Asian students in Australia, N.A.P.S.A., Asian students intending to come to Australia and I.P.S.F. In addition, the national address of the Asian Students' Bureau will now be—

Asian Students' Bureau,
C/- the Secretary,
Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association,
College of Pharmacy,
360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Since the National Blood Donation was such a great success last year, it was agreed that this be now an annual affair.

N.A.P.S.A. benefited exceptionally well in publicity, due largely to the efforts of Mr. T. Lynden-Bell. Paragraphs were reported in the daily press in most States, and in Victoria an interview was televised and broadcast over B.B.C., as well as A.B.C. All States had the majority of their students vaccinated with Salk vaccine whether required by State law or not.

The week at Araluen was concluded with the election of the executive and office-bearers. The elections resulted as follows:—

President: Walter Williams (Q.).

Education and Industrial Vice-President: Kevin Hasey (N.S.W.).

Secretary: John Large (Tas.).

National Publicity Officer: Trevor Cichero (Q.).

Treasurer: Brian Lynch (W.A.).

Editor of "Pharmacy Student": Malcolm Cann (W.A.).

Health Officer: Tam Lynden-Bell (V.).

Asian Student Bureau Officer: Jennifer Hood (V.).

Records Officer: Pauline Stanfield (S.A.).

Song Book Editor: Kevin Power (W.A.).

Text Book Officer: Margaret Esplin (N.S.W.).

—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer, 22 McCaul Street, Taringa East, Brisbane.

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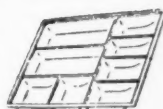
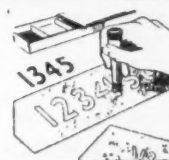


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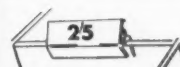
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TRANSPARENT
TICKET HOLDERS
For fitting to glass shelves
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3 in. long, 11/- per
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3-tier Minor: £3/17/1
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Commonwealth and State News

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*'Tis better to be brief,
than tedious.*

—Shakespeare.

Mr. Francis Batri has established a pharmacy at 785 Victoria Road, Ryde, known as the Victoria Pharmacy.

Mr. J. Drayton has purchased Mr. F. J. Larkin's pharmacy, at 247 Addison Road, Marrickville.

Mr. W. S. Vidler has purchased Mr. Chandler's pharmacy in Queen Street, Berry.

Mr. M. G. Shore has purchased Mr. J. A. Phillips' pharmacy, 48 Walker Street, North Sydney.

Mr. W. T. J. Ferguson has purchased Green's pharmacy, 103 Crown Street, Wollongong.

Mr. F. H. Burgess has purchased Slocombe's pharmacy, 35b New Canterbury Road, Petersham.

Mr. J. L. O'Donahoo has purchased Barry's pharmacy, 10 Ormonde Parade, Hurstville.

Mr. J. Smedley has purchased Miss M. G. Defina's pharmacy, 724 Parramatta Road, Petersham.

MATERIA MEDICA, 1959

Students intending to enrol in Materia Medica in 1959 are required to register at the Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney, during the week commencing March 2, 1959.

A preliminary lecture will be held on Monday, March 23, 1959. All students are required to attend.

S. E. WRIGHT, Associate Professor.

CRICKET

The "Daily Telegraph" of January 14 printed on the front page a photograph showing Australian all-rounder Alan Davidson returning to the dressing room after his fine innings of 71 against England at the Sydney Cricket Ground during the third Test on January 13.

Those in pharmacy recognised the figure shown giving a pat on the back to Alan Davidson as that of Mr. John Fairfax, chemist.

GIRL TAKES STRYCHNINE IN ERROR

Pamela Nestor Lynch, a grazier's 19-year-old daughter, of Bombowlee, near Tumut, died on December 22 when she accidentally drank strychnine instead of fruit salts.

Police said that Miss Lynch was working with her family on the sheep run, and returned early to the homestead to prepare lunch. She took a tin of strychnine, mistaking it for a tin of fruit salts, to make herself a drink.

Both tins were on the same shelf in the pantry. Miss Lynch died before she could be admitted to hospital.

SYDNEY MAY GET SERVICE FOR POISONS

The State Health Department will consider establishing a poisons advisory service in Sydney.

This follows a decision to establish a similar service

in Melbourne to help doctors to identify poisons and antidotes quickly.

The N.S.W. Director-General of Public Health, Dr. H. G. Wallace, said recently that the service would be of value in emergencies.

Many compounds sold to the public without poison labels contained little-known chemicals which might cause death if swallowed.

Doctors treating children who had swallowed them sometimes had difficulty in choosing an antidote.

The service would keep a check on the nature of substances sold to the public and of the antidotes to them.

If established, the service might be centred at a city hospital and would be available 24 hours a day.

PHARMACY EQUIPMENT AT UNIVERSITY



Mr. W. F. Wilson handing over the first of three cheques totalling £600 to Mr. K. H. Powell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. The money will be used for the purchase of equipment for the new School of Pharmacy at Sydney University.

Mr. Wilson is Production Manager of Pfizer Corporation, Australia, and prior to entering the field of production had wide experience in retail pharmacy in South Australia.

NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association has notified through their Secretary, Mr. Duncan A. Cruickshank, that it has established a Merchandising Committee, headed by Mr. Neil Smith, of New Lambton.

The Committee has organised a special merchandising campaign, in which a special product is merchandised each month in the district. Generous displays of lines of selected manufacturers will be arranged. Mr. Cruickshank advises that the Committee endeavours to obtain additional bonuses for chemists to encourage the

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

holding of adequate stocks during the month and additional advertising.

Part of the programme provides for the manufacturer concerned to lecture to chemists and members of their staffs on products to be featured.

The programme for 1959 is as follows:—

January	Allen & Hanburys— Helmazine
February	D.H.A.—Dexsal
March	I.C.I.—Savlon
April	A. & H.—Haliborange
May	Parke-Davis—Vitamins
June	Nyal
July	A. & H.—Orange juice
August	Warners—Waterbury's and Agarol
September	Bristol Myers—Ipana
October	Kodak
November	A. & H.—Acriflex.

FUNNEL WEB SPIDER VICTIMS

Mr. F. A. Gillespie, Parramatta and District Coroner, after holding an inquest into the death at St. George's Hospital on December 26, 1958, of Ronald James Blue, 17 months, of Grove Avenue, Narwee, said parents should take their children to the museum to show them funnel web spiders.

Mr. Gillespie found that the effects of a funnel web spider bite had killed the child.

The boy's father, Sydney Lawrence Blue, postal officer, said his wife had called him outside at 1 p.m. on December 26. He saw a spider on the path, and placed a tin over it while he examined the boy. The boy's right hand was swollen and he applied ligatures before taking the boy to the St. George Hospital.

Sergeant E. Parmeter (assisting the coroner) tendered a note from Mr. A. Musgrave, of the Australian Museum. This memorandum stated that Mr. Musgrave had examined the spider Mr. Blue had trapped. It was a male funnel web. The species had killed seven or eight people since 1927.

Constable D. Newton (Riverwood) said in evidence that the female funnel web sometimes grew to three times the size of the male. He exhibited the male funnel web which killed the boy. The spider was about 1½ in. long.

Chemist's Comment

Pharmacist J. Donovan, an Alderman of Ryde Municipal Council, considers that Funnel Web Spider victims have only themselves to blame for being bitten—"because they are careless." Alderman Donovan said at a recent meeting of the Council that every possible effort had been made to make the public conscious of the danger of Funnel Web Spider bites, but still people get bitten. Parents let their children rummage in places where poisonous spiders are likely to hide. Another Alderman had suggested that the Council Health Department exhibit specimens of poisonous spiders; however, no action was taken.

FAREWELL TO H. W. WOODS TRAVELLING SCHOLAR

Mr. Richard E. Thomas, recipient of the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship No. 2, was entertained by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales at Adams Hotel, Sydney, on December 15, 1958.

Mr. K. Powell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society presided, and others present were: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia; Mr. Harold Woods, Managing Director of H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., donors of the Scholarship; Mr. A. Winterton, Vice-President of the Society; Mr. J. Plunkett, Hon. Treasurer; and Messrs. G. Benjamin, E. J. Hall, W. R. Cutler, K. Cartwright, B. Fegent,

S. Palfreyman, Miss M. Sweeney, Professor S. E. Wright, members of the Council. An apology was received from Mr. H. W. Read, who was unable to be present.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the Chairman extended a welcome to interstate visitors, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and H. W. Woods. The members of his Council were delighted that they could attend. They were specially pleased that Mr. Braithwaite was there, as it was the second visit to Sydney to participate in a function within the space of about ten days.

The Guest of Honour

Proposing the toast to the guest of honour, Mr. Powell expressed congratulations on behalf of pharmacy throughout Australia. He said he felt that the choice of Dick Thomas was a very happy one, as he was a young man well conversant with the practice and tradition of pharmacy and a member of the teaching staff at Sydney University. He wished him well, and felt certain that on his return he would make a valuable contribution to pharmacy in Australia.

Best wishes for bon voyage were extended to Dick and his wife for their safe return.

Mr. Powell also presented a cheque from the Society to Mr. Thomas with the hope that it would be of assistance in providing some little extra necessities on the trip. Mr. Powell then called on Mr. Woods to support the toast.

Mr. Woods said he enjoyed being present to add his best wishes to Dick and his wife. He was very interested in the proposed course of study that Dick had put forward as a project and hoped that he would be able to adhere to it. He said he spoke for himself and his co-directors in wishing all success and happiness to Dick Thomas on his trip.

Mr. Braithwaite said that in his recollection no other country was offering scholarships similar to these being offered in Australia. He emphasised that all pharmacy in Australia was pleased that such emissaries were sent overseas and then came back. Their contributions to the profession were well worth while. He felt that the types of successful candidates meriting the scholarships were different, yet they were all worthy.

Mr. Powell then proposed the toast of "Our Guest Dick Thomas."

Mr. Thomas briefly responded, thanking all present for their good wishes and Mr. Woods and his Director for affording the opportunity for the trip. He said he was grateful to Dr. Wright for his precept and example.

Mr. Powell then extended the season's greetings to our guests, Dick Thomas, Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. Woods.

(N.S.W.) ANNUAL HOLIDAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(No. 28, 1958)

Principal Act am. S. 3 as am. varies the amount of annual holidays allowable under this section, as follows: (a) where year of employment ends on or before 31/12/58—two weeks; (b) where year of employment ends after 31/12/58, but before 31/12/59—two weeks plus a period bearing the same proportion to one week as that part of year of employment which is after 31/12/58 bears to one year; and (c) where year of employment commences after 31/12/58—three weeks.

Annual holiday of more than two weeks shall be taken in one consecutive period or, by agreement, in either two or three separate periods, but not otherwise (s. 3 further am.). S.4 (3) as am. prescribes the rates of holiday pay payable in respect of a period of employment of less than one year, as follows: (a) where period of employment ends on or before 31/12/58—one twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for that period; (b) where period of employment commences on or before 31/12/58 and ends after that date—one twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for that part of period of employment which is on or before 31/12/58, plus three forty-ninths of ordinary pay for that

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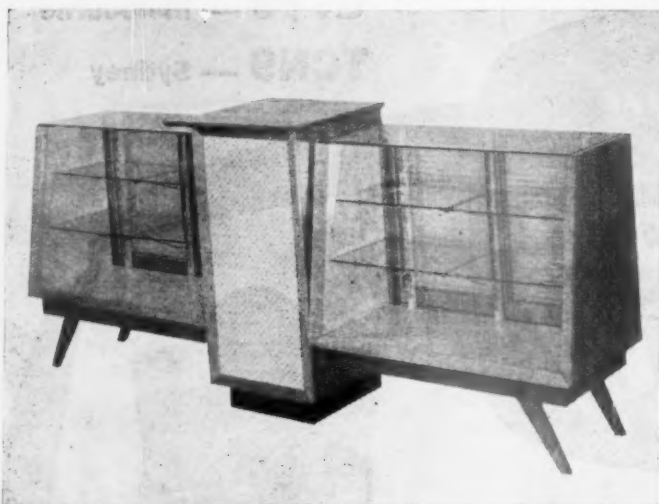
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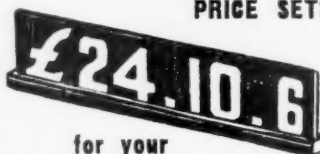
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

part of period of employment which is after that date; and (c) where period of employment commences after 31/12/58—three forty-ninths of ordinary pay for that period.

S. 5 (1) as am. applies only where provision for annual holidays or annual leave for workers is made under an award, agreement or contract of employment; where provision for annual holidays or annual leave is made under any Act other than the principal Act as am. or the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 as am., ss. 3 and 4 shall not apply to such workers (new s. 5 (1A)).

S. 3 of this Act prescribes the amount of annual holiday allowable where a worker ceases to be entitled to certain benefits and becomes entitled to new benefits, i.e., in consequence of amendments to s. 5 or by virtue of s. 5 (1) (a) which provides that benefits in any relevant award, etc., more favourable than those conferred by ss. 3 or 4 shall apply to a worker; such annual holiday shall consist of periods proportionate to periods allowable for one year under the old and new benefits respectively having regard to each period of employment, less any part which has been taken under the old or new benefits; the right of a worker to whom this section applies to any annual holiday or annual leave to which he has become entitled under the old benefits, but has not taken before he ceases to become so entitled shall not be affected by anything contained in this Act. (Assented to 24/11/58.)

Examples of annual holidays now allowable—

(a) Where the year of employment ends on or before 31/12/58, Two Weeks.

(b) Where the year of employment commences after 31/12/58, Three Weeks.

(c) Where the year of employment ends after 31/12/58 (but before 31/12/59), Two Weeks, plus a period bearing the same proportion to one week as that part of the year of employment (which is after 31/12/58) bears to one year.

For example, an employee commences work on 1st October, 1958. The holidays allowable on 30th September, 1959, are—Two Weeks, plus 9/12 of one week, equals $\frac{3}{4}$ week. Thus the total holiday would be $2\frac{3}{4}$ weeks.

RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Following are the results of annual examinations, Pharmacy I—

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

First Year Examination

Alvis Garvan Memorial Prize: Dawes, Diane J.

Chemistry I

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize: Sproule, Jill L.

Short Memorial Prize: Sproule, Jill L.

High Distinction: Sproule, Jill L.; Humberstone, Betty; Dawes, Diane J.; Levi, O. F.; Semit, Zena, last three equal; Fahy, F. G.; Watson, D. I.; MacLean, D. J.

Distinction: O'Donnell, C. E.; Appino, A. G.; Bookallil, A. J., last two equal; Elphinstone, Elaine I.; Riha, Helly J. A., last two equal; Nasser, A. J. N.; Brownhill, J. D. F.; Dobson, M.; Wilkinson, M. J., last three equal; Abbott, P. A.; Afaras, M. J.; Burrows, D. L.; Kench, Barbara H.; MacKay, I. A., last five equal.

Credit: Hall, Pamela; Thornton, G. J., two equal; Matthews, Patricia M.; Schuftan, R. N., last two equal; Carnegie, Marian F.; MacAskill, I. D.; Muirhead, A. J.; Pentec, Helen A.; Toohey, M. F.; Watson, G. D., last six equal; Barraket, J. P.; Brodie, Muriel; Day, B. G.; Hayes, R. E.; Smith, Yvonne F., last five equal; Coogan, Pamela; Gorell, J. K.; Howe, P. E.; Miller, G. T. W., last three equal; Bernauer, A. F.; Bissan, C. J.; Bolin, Carolyn B.; Gard, G. C.; McLeod, J. L.; Stein, Ruth, last six equal; Charles, Helen G.; Connolly, M. J.; Dan, E. N.; Hutchinson, S.; Massassa, P. J.; Smith, Margaret, last six equal;

Glen, L. F.; Hadley, J. D.; Hodge, Nadeen; Hough, L. C.; Johns, G. M.; Leon, N.; Re, J. S. C., last seven equal; Armstrong, B. P.; Morrissey, P. A.; Smith, B. G., last three equal.

Pass (alphabetical): Abbott, Elizabeth A.; Abbottsmith, W. L.; Allsopp, F. J.; Armstrong, R. B.; Baird, P. R.; Barclay, P.; Barraclough, June E.; Barry, Beverley; Bates, Elaine D.; Blandford, Gillian R.; Bloomfield, P. R.; Bookallil, W. N.; Bradley, Margot L.; Brenton, J. J.; Brosnan, J. M.; Cairns, R. J.; Calman, P. G.; Chadwick, P. F.; Chalker, J. L.; Cheung, Emmeline; Clayton, R. J.; Clifford, Laurayne; Clifton, J. C.; Connell, Betty M.; Coombe, Heather E.; Crowther, G. E.; Danon, A.; Defina, Kaye M.; Delaney, K. R.; Dinnar, B. J.; Doctors, Louise M.; Doyle, P. A.; Elks, R. J. D.; Fernley, Mary A.; Field, Robyn A.; Finch, E. P.; Fisher, J. L.; Flynn, L. G.; Freimanis, Dzidra I.; Golsby, Nancy M.; Grabham, O. C.; Griffiths, F. G.; Hagney, Veronica M.; Hankinson, G. G.; Harley, Claire; Hawdon, D. J. W.; Hayes, P. C.; Hayman, J. H.; Hiscock, T. R.; Houston, Norma J.; Irvine, Mary E. J.; Kavanagh, J. R.; Kelly, Barbara A.; Kelly, G. J.; Kennard, Joan R. A. P.; Kinkade, R. R.; Koch, L. T.; Lakhegyi, Elizabeth C.; Law, A. R. L.; Lees, A. J.; Levings, W. F.; Lilley, I. H. A.; Lindsay, Barbara; Machliss, B.; McLennan, M. J.; McPherson, B. M.; Marks, M. J.; Meadows, J. P.; Mills, Lorna M.; Moore, B. A.; Morris, Jeannette J.; Norman, A. E.; O'Brien, Bernadette; O'Brien, R. F.; O'Connor, B. P.; O'Farrell, Marie E.; Olliver, Judith; Palmer, Denise R. E.; Pattinson, A. J.; Payne, P. E.; Petherbridge, Isabel A.; Potter, R. A.; Rees, P. T.; Robertson, Suzanne J.; Rochester, J. S.; Rollings, G. A.; Rushbrooke, R. G.; Satrapinsky, Tamara; Schiess, Caroline E.; Seddon, Rosemary; Shaw, B. J.; Sheppard, L. A.; Sherwood, R. S.; Slatyer, S. A.; Sloane, W. J.; Smith, B. W.; Smith, D. A.; Smith, M. R.; Smith, P. V.; Smith, R. W.; Streater, F. B.; Thomas, Margaret K.; Tolhurst, J. H.; Townsend, B. V.; Turnbull, B. D.; Usher, W. J.; Walsh, N. H.; Wayn, S. A.; Williams, A. F.; Wormald, P. J.; Wright, Margaret A.; Yip, D. A.

Botany I

Gray Memorial Prize: Bissan, C. J.; Dawes, Diane J. (shared).

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize: Dawes, Diane J.

Distinction: Bissan, C. J.; Dawes, Diane J.; two equal; Brownhill, J. D. F.; Burrows, D. L., last two equal; Hawdon, D. J. W.; Lawson, Susan E.; MacLean, D. J., last three equal.

Credit: Brosnan, J. M.; Levi, O. F.; MacKay, I. A.; Mills, Lorna M.; Riha, Helly J. A.; Wilcox, Jill H., last six equal; Petherbridge, Isabel A.; Seddon, Rosemary; Watson, D. I., last three equal; Carter, L. G.; Graham, Heather M.; Lee, Nerida V.; Semit, Zena, last four equal; Hall, Pamela; Quinn, J. R.; Stein, Ruth; Stuart, K. A.; Wilkinson, M. J., last five equal; Appino, A. G.; Azoulay, B. M.; Carnegie, Marian F.; Clavin, Mary T.; Connolly, M. J.; Irvine, Mary E. J., last six equal; Hayes, R. E.; Houston, Norma J.; Humberstone, Betty; McLeod, L. J.; Nasser, A. J. N.; Streater, F. B., last six equal; Abbott, Elizabeth A.; Brodie, Muriel; Ford, D. W.; Hough, L. C.; Massassa, P. J.; Muirhead, A. J., last six equal; Dobson, M.; Harris, Jennifer G.; Schuftan, R. N., last three equal; Balnaves, R. A.; Bloomfield, P. R.; Coogan, Pamela; Griffiths, F. G.; Hagney, Veronica M.; McGroder, I. P.; Moulton, P. J.; Stewart, Margaret A., last eight equal.

Pass (alphabetical): Abbottsmith, W. L.; Afaras, M. J.; Allen, J. S.; Allsopp, F. J.; Armstrong, R. B.; Asprey, P. A.; Azoulay, L. E.; Baird, P. R.; Banks, S. B.; Barclay, P.; Barraket, J. P.; Barry, Beverley; Bates, Elaine D.; Bernauer, A. F.; Bishop, J. D.; Blandford, Gillian R.; Bolin, Carolyn B.; Bookallil, A. J.; Bookallil, W. N.; Bourke, K. A.; Bradley, Margot L.; Brand, D. T.; Bray, L. J. E.; Brenton, J. J.; Bryson, Jennifer H.; Bull, R. G.; Cairns, R. J.; Calman, P. G.; Campbell-Jones, Pamela; Cathers, Frances E.; Charles, Helen G.; Cheung, Emmeline; Cirillo, B. R. J.; Clayton, R. J.; Clifford, Laurayne; Clifton, J. C.; Connell, Betty M.; Coombe, Heather E.;

New Zealand School of Pharmacy

HEAD OF SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the position of Head of the New Zealand School of Pharmacy which is to open in February 1960 at the Central Technical College, Petone. The Head will be appointed as soon as possible after May 1959 so that he can share fully in the planning of the school. He will take up his duties towards the end of the year at a date to be arranged.

QUALIFICATIONS: A good honours degree in Chemistry, or a related science, with at least a registrable qualification in Pharmacy. Teaching or additional practical experience in some branch of Pharmacy would be an advantage, but the Appointments Board will be prepared to consider a younger man who lacks this experience.

The Head of the School will be responsible to the Principal of the Central Technical College for the establishment of a new School of Pharmacy based on a two years full-time course. He will have the main responsibility for the development of the School and will be consulted in the selection of staff. The planned intake of the School is 75 students each year, and the School will open in February 1960 with a first-year course only. The second-year course will start in 1961. The minimum entry standard for first-year students will be a University Entrance qualification.

SALARY: The successful applicant will be appointed at a salary, depending upon qualifications and experience, which will be between £1,750 and £1,850 p.a.

Applications should be made by letter in duplicate, and should show qualifications (including degree subjects) in full, experience, marital status, etc. Further details may be obtained from the New Zealand Government Senior Trade Commissioner, 14 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W., with whom applications close on 1 March 1959.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

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INSTITUTIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PHARMACISTS MEET

On October 22, 1958, the Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group (incorporated in the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales) held a symposium entitled "Whither Hospital Pharmacy."

Dr. S. E. Wright, Associate Professor in Pharmacy at the University of Sydney, occupied the chair, and the following speakers comprised the panel:—Mr. K. Garling, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital; Mr. A. Stuart, Chief Pharmacist, Royal Newcastle Hospital; Miss I. Mackie, Rachael Forster Hospital; Mr. J. Martin, Teaching Fellow, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney; Mr. G. Harman, Retail Pharmacist and member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the symposium and the main points raised in the ensuing discussion.

1. The Buying and Storage of Drugs—Mr. K. Garling.

Mr. Garling asked the meeting to assume that a hospital pharmacist would have adequate knowledge pertaining to the storage of drugs, so that he might concentrate on what he considered more important points.

In essence, he advocated strongly the formation within the hospital of a Therapeutic Trials Committee, to consist of selected senior physicians, possibly a surgeon and the hospital pharmacist as secretary to the Committee. He suggested that this would enable the pharmacist to play a much more useful role in that he could more effectively contribute his knowledge towards:

- (i) Standardising and controlling drug therapy within the hospital.
- (ii) Discouraging the prescribing and use of multiple brands of the same drug.
- (iii) Ensuring the quality of drugs purchased for hospital use.
- (iv) Controlling the issue, and quantity issued, of drugs to the wards.
- (v) Taking charge of and issuing drugs used for clinical trial and evaluation.
- (vi) Establishing the dispensary as a reference source for information on drugs.

2. Maintenance of Records and Ward Supplies—Mr. A. Stuart

Mr. Stuart outlined the methods used in the Royal Newcastle Hospital for maintaining supplies of drugs and medicines in the wards.

Standard mixtures, lotions, etc., in constant demand are made up in bulk, filled into suitably sized containers and stored in the dispensary. A two-deck trolley has been constructed, divided into sections to hold adequate quantities of all the stock mixtures, tablets, powders, etc. The ward stocks are replenished by one of the dispensary staff from this trolley three times a week.

Standard cupboards throughout the hospital wards are divided into two sections, the top section containing two rows of mixtures, lotions, tablets, ointments, etc., the lower containing methylated spirits, ether, concentrated saline, etc. All containers are in baskets of twelve, which simplifies the stock checks, made once or twice weekly.

Requests for special mixtures, or prescriptions for discharged patients, are brought by a courier service to the dispensary.

Each ward has an identical Dangerous Drugs' cupboard. Ampoules are kept in grooved draws, while tablets are cellophane-packed in strips of ten; the colour of the cellophane varies with each type of tablet. The D.D.'s are checked daily by the Sister-in-Charge, and the pharmacist checks the drug book every week and makes the stock up to the imprest total. Eye-drops in general use are issued sterile in Stearn's droppers, kept vertical by spring clips. The drops are replaced frequently to guard against deterioration and contamination.

3. Pharmacist—Medico Liaison—Miss L. Mackie.

Miss Mackie spoke from her experience in the London Teaching Hospitals with which she was associated for two years.

One of the functions of a Chief Pharmacist in the London Teaching Hospital is to lecture on pharmacy to the medical students, and at the conclusion of the course it is customary for him to invite the students to inspect the Pharmaceutical Department of the Hospital. This helped greatly to make the students aware of the significance of the dispensary and to establish good relations with the pharmaceutical staff. Later, as a Resident Medical Officer, he knows that he is welcome to avail himself of the following services which the pharmacy provides:—

(i) Technical and Medical Literature.

In addition to the standard reference books, there is an up-to-date index of drugs and their preparations, coupled with a therapeutic index. Maintaining this reference service is a constant and onerous responsibility.

(ii) Formulation.

The pharmacist is able to give practical advice on the formulation of new drugs and the most convenient, effective forms of administration.

(iii) Properly organised clinical trials of new drugs should be frequent occurrences in modern hospitals, and a qualified pharmacist has an important role to play in this regard. He can be responsible for keeping a list of the patients' serial numbers, and for selecting the treatment groups according to a table of random numbers. He should supply the drugs and the controls in such a way that there should be absolute ignorance amongst the remainder of the staff as to which is the therapeutic agent and which the control.

(iv) With the co-operation of the doctor and pharmacist, the most suitable and economical sources of treatment can be planned for any given patient.

4. Education of the Hospital Pharmacist—Mr. J. Martin.

Mr. Martin commenced by laying special stress on the desirability of a hospital pharmacist, or indeed any member of the pharmaceutical profession, being more than a highly trained human machine for the handling and dispensing of drugs. He must also possess a basic understanding of the humanities, and a proper philo-

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

sophical outlook, if he is to derive satisfaction from his own profession and if he expects to collaborate fully with the other health professions.

Mr. Martin quoted the following points from Dr. D. E. Francker's "Education and Internships in Hospital Pharmacy" (J. A. Ph. Assoc., 18, 224, April, 1957), which he thought worthy of inclusion in any plan for an educational programme.

- (i) Students should be selected for aptitude and motivation towards the practice of pharmacy in hospitals.
- (ii) They should be given a grounding in the biological sciences of anatomy, pathology, biological chemistry, microbiology, together with especially strong courses in physiology and pharmacology.
- (iii) They must be given a firm knowledge of the theory and practice involved in the collection, preservation, standardisation, product formulation and the compounding and dispensing of both sterile and non-sterile preparations of drugs used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease.
- (iv) They should be taught to read, and critically appraise, the literature of pharmacy and allied sciences.
- (v) They should be imbued with the professional concept of their calling, especially the responsibility of the pharmacist to administer to the health needs of the people and to contribute to the objectives of his or her profession.
- (vi) They should be given a broad understanding of public health and the contributions made to it by the various professions and sciences.
- (vii) They should be acquainted with the concepts, procedures and practices involved in the organisation and management of a Pharmacy Department in a modern hospital.

5. A Summing-up—Mr. G. Harman.

Mr. Harman spoke as both a retail pharmacist of wide experience and as an enthusiastic pharmacist in the C.M.F. Medical Services. He stressed the importance of the role of the hospital pharmacist, and, to his mind, the regrettable lack of recognition of that importance. He urged hospital pharmacists to be more aggressive in acquiring the status they deserve. He suggested that they were in a position to develop the professional side of their calling to a greater extent than the retail pharmacist. He agreed with points made by the other speakers that liaison with doctors and nurses should be more actively developed; that research work should be carried out both individually and in co-operation with clinical research teams. He outlined the advantages of a uniform Hospital Formulary, which should be possible of attainment by the close collaboration of hospital pharmacists with the A.P.F. Committee. He spoke of the new Chair of Pharmacy which will be created at Sydney University in 1960, and of the great opportunities which would follow the introduction of the new course. Above all, he asked that hospital pharmacists make contributions to all professional journals open to them.

The discussion which followed was animated, and reflected clearly the interest of members in their calling, both present and future. Many points were raised, of which the following are some examples:

Mr. Winterton, present as representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, congratulated the panel on their clear and forceful presentation, and made special reference to the possibility that hospital pharmacists might accept responsibility for the handling of radioactive isotopes.

Sister Margaret Mary (Lewisham Hospital) suggested that a questionnaire should be compiled and sent to all hospital pharmacists to ascertain the educational requirements of this specialisation.

Dr. Wright suggested that a special committee be

formed to study hospital pharmacy in every aspect and to eventually present a report of its findings.

Mr. Johnson (B.W. & Co.) emphasised his belief that perhaps the most important function the future pharmacist would be called upon to fulfil would be as a source of information to the medical profession on the immense and ever-expanding array of drugs available for the treatment of disease, and that this role would fall with special emphasis on the hospital pharmacist.

The meeting concluded with a unanimous conviction that the interest stimulated by this symposium must be translated into action and not allowed to be submerged by the pressure of day-by-day routine and natural apathy.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on December 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman), L. Smith, K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, G. Simpson, K. Thomas, Dr. S. Wright, Mr. G. Mallam, and Mr. G. Harman.

Inspectors' Reports.

Experimental Chemistry Sets.—The Board noted the contents of these kits, but proposed no action.

Result of Prosecution.—A. B. Merton.—Noted.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Peter William McConville, Richard James Owens, Helen Mary Linder, Robert Henry Webb, Diana Ruth Weeks.

(b) By reciprocal agreement: William Swedosh (from Victoria), Helen McLean Fraser (from Great Britain), June Edna Barnes (from Queensland), and Phillip Christopher Walsh (from New Zealand).

Section 11 (e)—Foreign Chemists:

E. Chijoff (China)—It was decided to recognise the Certificate, Pharmaceutical Chemists' Assistant, Department of the Public Education O.R.V.P., Harbin, China, and to recommend to the University that the applicant be required to complete the courses of Chemistry I, Botany I and Materia Medica.

Irene Kopacz (Ukraine)—Referred for consideration by the Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists.

Names Restored to Register.—Paul Grange Penlington, Robert Maxwell-Upton and Gerald Haswell Griffin.

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following—Robert John Curnow (to Great Britain), John Fraser (to Great Britain), John Moore (to Victoria), Julius Marcus Opit (to Victoria), and Joan Margaret Rogers (to Tasmania).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—229.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised three new indentures, ten transfers, three cancellations and one resumption.

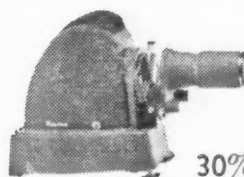
Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons were notified since last meeting, viz., Arsenic 2, Barbiturates 7, "Pacatal" Tranquilliser Tablets 1, Parathion 2, Chloral Hydrate 1, Nembutal 1.

Correspondence.—From Under Secretary, re appointment of a representative on the Pure Food Advisory Committee. The President was recommended.

New Draft Pharmacy Act.—Copies of the Act were to be sought by the Registrar, and circulated to members for consideration.

V. D. Jagessar—Recognition of British Columbia Qualifications in Pharmacy.—Mr. Jagessar was to be informed that this Board could not commit any future Board as to the acceptance for registration of a person holding the degree B.S.P. (British Columbia). On the basis of past precedent, acceptance was likely, but any application would necessarily be dealt with on its merits, at the time application was made.

F.P.S.G.A., Brisbane—Inquiry regarding the Degree Course in Pharmacy.—The Registrar's reply was endorsed.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on Tuesday, January 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (Chairman), E. G. Hail, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, S. Palfreyman, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent, A. F. Winterton, J. F. Plunkett.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories.—Mr. Powell said the proceeds of the "call" for 1958 totalled £4479/1/-. The sum of £4000 had been remitted to the University, leaving a balance of £479/1/—carried forward to the current year.

Mr. Hall inquired the percentage of members who had paid the "call" to the total membership. (Figures to be extracted.)

Mr. Powell said that during the month he had received some letters from a number of firms in relation to the Society's appeal.

Dr. Brian Oxenham, Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd., forwarded a donation of £500 towards the cost of equipping the new Pharmacy School.

Schering Pty. Ltd., of 52 Carrington street, Sydney, as the distributor for Schering A.G., Berlin, remitted a donation of £100.

Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd. sent a cheque for £50 in aid of the appeal.

The Hamilton Laboratories Ltd. enclosed a cheque for £25.

Prosana Laboratories Pty. Ltd. forwarded a cheque for £5/5/-.

Mr. Percival, the managing director of Allen & Hanburys (A'sia) Ltd., sent a letter stating it was necessary to refer an appeal of the nature made by the Society to the Board in London. When a reply had been received contact would be established immediately.

Mr. Peter Smith, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd., sent a letter confirming his verbal statement that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. would be happy to assist the Department of Pharmacy by contributing an amount up to £1000 to equip a Tablet Manufacturing Laboratory, and the company would couple with this an offer of technical assistance in planning and equipping the laboratory.

E. R. Squibb & Sons wrote that it was thoughtful of the Society to include the firm in the appeal for financial assistance, but the firm's budget did not allow for a contribution to the Society's most ambitious and worthwhile cause.

It was decided to hold the cheques received in order that they might be officially presented at a special function to be held at the University in February or March, say a cocktail party, commencing at 6.30 p.m.

It was suggested that where any firm replied that it could not contribute, a communication should be sent to the parent company abroad in the matter. Agreed.

It was decided to publish in the Digest, in addition to the donations received since last publication, a statement concerning the Society's contribution of £4000 received from members by way of the "call."

P.A.A. Conference, Adelaide, May 25 to June 2, 1959.—Mr. Fegent said that the P.A.A. Executive would like remits to be sent in as soon as possible. Also an estimate of the number of people who would be attending the conference from N.S.W. would be appreciated by the middle of February.

Mr. Hall said that Councils must give time and thought to remits; they must submit something worth while.

After discussion it was decided to ask the P.A.A. to

arrange for a symposium on proposed uniform poisons legislation.

It was decided to discuss at next Council meeting the framing of a remit along the lines that each Pharmacy School should specialise in a particular field of research.

As the subject of a further remit, Mr. Plunkett referred to the question of how pharmacy could be best equipped in a medical sense to help in Civil Defence work in the event of atomic attack. Consideration should be given to the appropriate training of pharmacists so that they would be of the greatest service in Civil Defence work.

Mr. Fegent suggested that consideration be given to a course in First Aid in Atomic Warfare. Each training school should include instruction in First Aid in its curriculum.

Mr. Benjamin suggested that each training school should give a First Aid course with particular emphasis on Civil Defence.

It was decided to combine the suggestions into one remit for despatch to the P.A.A.

(The training referred to qualified pharmacists as well as students.)

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia wrote on January 9, intimating that the question of pharmaceutical education would figure prominently in the discussions at the Association meeting, Adelaide, May, 1959. It was hoped that at least one senior educational leader from each State would attend. The P.A.A. required a statement of the position in N.S.W.

Mr. Powell said the matter had been referred to the Executive and to Dr. Wright for the drafting of a statement.—Matter to be discussed at next meeting.

Regarding accommodation required at Adelaide for Conference delegates and visitors, Mr. Powell said the Society Executive would be attending. Mr. Plunkett said he would be accompanied by Mrs. Plunkett. Mr. Cutler said he would be attending with Mrs. Cutler. Mr. Fegent, Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Hall said they would attend. Mr. Cartwright said he was a possibility.

It was decided to send these tentative details to the P.A.A. for recording.

Proposed Pharmacy Week.—Mr. Plunkett said he had written to Mr. Tom McMahon concerning the financial result of the Pharmacy Week in Hong Kong, but due to dislocation over the holiday period had not yet received a reply.—It was decided to defer discussion of the matter for two months.

Financial Assistance to Pharmacy Students.—Mr. Powell said that upon reading the Memorandum and Articles of Association it was seen that this activity would be covered by the objects.—It was resolved that the Executive explore the matter and report to Council.

Special Study Period.—**Mt. Macedon, 30/11/58 to 5/12/58.**—Mr. Plunkett said the study period was very successful. Those attending were doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists from each State.

Following an indoctrination process, the school got down to discussion on how the various ancillary medical services could be used. For example, where would the screening of injured be carried out. His group considered that the process should be a gradual one—first segregate the dead from the living, and then pick out those likely to die.

Mr. Plunkett then suggested a remit to the P.A.A. Conference as listed above under that heading.

Correspondence.—From "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," forwarding complimentary copy of "Prescription Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists."

Mr. K. Attiwill, enclosing copy of two-page feature in "Advertiser," Adelaide, December 15, to mark the opening of the all-night pharmacy established by S.A. Branch of the Guild.

Mr. K. Attiwill, advising did not distribute the N.A.P.S.A. survey results because they did not include N.S.W.

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ensures effective
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ATHLETE'S FOOT,
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Kotex sanitary belts (incidentally, the largest selling belt on the Australian market) give you the chance to make extra sales and more profit.

All you have to do is build up your displays, stock will be supplied on the following special terms:

- One dozen — less 5%
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Prices: Featherweight — 17/3 per dozen
Wonderform — 31/- per dozen
De Luxe — 33/9 per dozen

These prices apply to both pink and white, grip and pin type belts. These special offer discounts mean that you **can** make a profit up to 69%.

It is important to always keep a full range of Kotex sanitary belts on display. Of all the stock in your shop they probably do more "self-selling" than any other item.

You can get extra discounts on Kotex* feminine napkins, too, by making a combination order with Kotex belts — each three dozen belts ordered will count as a case in securing the quantity prices quoted for Kotex sanitary napkins. For example, six dozen Kotex belts — and two cases of Kotex sanitary napkins would entitle you to 27/- per dozen on the Kotex sanitary napkins.

Act now to secure these special offer discounts on Kotex belts.

* Registered Trade Mark.

NEW SOUTH WALES--Continued

It was resolved that correspondence be received.
Annual General Meeting.—Mr. Palfreyman said it had been suggested that the meeting should be held at the University.

Mr. Powell said he would confer with Dr. Wright as to the fixing of a date during the last week in March for the holding of the annual general meeting in the Pharmacy School.

Programme for 1959.—Refresher Lectures; Presentation of Registration Certificates, 1st ceremony; Annual Dinner; First Year Apprentices' Lectures; Pharmacy Ball; Country Lectures.

It was decided to defer these items for discussion at next meeting.

New Members Elected.—Laurence David Cox, Revesby; Michael Francis Driscoll, Manly; Miss Eva Gronsfield, Bondi Junction; Robert Lazzarini, East Sydney; John Philip Rolleston, Dulwich Hill; Richard Edward Tremayne Blaxland, Waitara; William David Donald, Carlton; and Miss Deirdre Lindsay Mayhew, Roseville Chase.

Reinstatements.—Douglas Ross Anstey, North Sydney, and W. D. Newton, Roseville.

Associate Members.—Clifford Ernest Dearden, George Stefanoff.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on December 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, K. W. Jordan, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew, K. A. Cartwright.

Guild Merchandising and Publicity Project.—The Secretary reported there were 980 contributors to date. The actual advertising campaign was all set to go.

Mr. Feller expressed his appreciation at the tremendous task performed individually by all members of the Committee in their promotion activities. The achievement was really remarkable. It had taken place only after close contact with members of the Committee and Guild members in the field. It was a team job. "I express my personal appreciation for the work done by all members of the Committee," he said.

The advertising project would begin in February. (TV would commence in the middle of January.)

Correspondence.—From Nichols-Cumming Advertising, re discussion of April-May promotion. The company suggested that at the earliest possible opportunity in January the Committee should be called together to discuss the theme of the April-May promotion. The advantages of forward planning of the promotions were obvious.—It was decided that the Committee should discuss matters with Mr. Doorley of Nichols-Cumming on January 8.

Nichols-Cumming Advertising, advising that the "Women's Weekly" intended running a Health Book for the B.M.A. as a supplement in their issue dated 25/3/59. It was considered that there would be a great deal of merit in (a) taking space in the supplement, either a Federal or State matter, and (b) approach the publication with a view to obtaining editorial consideration.—No decision was made concerning this matter.

Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.—Reports were presented on the following matters:—

Gibb & Beeman—Repairs to Sun Glasses.—Referred to the Sub-Committee.

Polaroid Policy Regarding Price Reductions.—The Polaroid people would not permit any price reductions

in respect of current models. Superseded models could be reduced to clear them, but they must not be advertised in the press or advertised over an amplifier.

"Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules."—Mr. Thomas said this was proceeding very well. An acknowledgment should be given to the work performed by Professor Wright.

Dispensing Sub-Committee.—Matters reported were: **Dispensing for Prisons.**—Deferred until next meeting. **Hospital Contribution Fund Collections, etc.**—Mr. Sapsford said he had a meeting with fund representatives during the week, both Mr. Miller and Mr. Cade being in hospital.

The literature to be sent out was perused.

The matter of brochures to hand to customers was mentioned.

Mr. Frew said there were certain things in the letters which appeared indefinite, for example, "When a man appears to be 65 years." There was very little concession now for quarterly payments. There was no reference at all in the letter to the payment of extra commission on enrolment or transfers.

Mr. Sapsford said the commission would be payable the same as at present.

It was decided to publish for the information of members the direction that as from January 1, 1959, contributions will only be accepted on a monthly basis.

Mr. Jordan was asked to inquire regarding the printing of cards, stating that collections would be on a monthly minimum as from January 1, 1959.

New Members Elected.—Leon Raphael Bombell, Elizabeth Bay; Anthony George Confos, Maroubra Junction; Richard William Fennell, Toronto; Mrs. Dawn Frances Grist, Wentworthville; John Edmond Kennelly, Pennant Hills; Vincent John Massey, Sefton; John Joseph Murphy, Lalor Park; John Alexander McDonald, Balgownie; Philip Michael O'Grady, Villawood; Tony John Galluzzo, Riverwood; James Alexander Jackson, Lidcombe; and Ian Winning Humphreys, Wiley Park.

Reinstatements.—Gordon Edward Miles, Seven Hills; John William Robinson, Wollongong Central; and Robert John Wright, Kingsford.

Felicitations.—Mr. Smith said: "On behalf of Mrs. Smith and myself, I wish you all the best for Christmas. Mrs. Smith made a special Christmas cake, and I have much pleasure in handing each member of the Committee a slice. I will cut off a piece, and this will give you one month's good luck."

Mr. Pinerua, addressing Mr. Smith, said: "On behalf of the State Branch Committee, I extend to you and to Mrs. Smith the season's greetings. We are extremely pleased at your very prompt recovery and to see that you are your old fighting self. We are pleased to see you back in good health. Our affairs are in good hands. On behalf of the assemblage, we wish you and Vera a very Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year."

A toast was then drunk to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Responding, Mr. Smith said: "We really appreciate what you have said, thank you very much." (Applause.)

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

Meeting held January 15, at 8 p.m., at Science House.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, K. A. Cartwright, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew, K. W. Jordan, and K. E. Thomas.

Guild Merchandising and Publicity Project:

Commencement of Campaign.—Mr. Feller said the campaign would commence this week. He spoke appreciatively of the excellent format of the statement which went out in the bulletin, informing members of the current baby promotion. It had been excellently done.

"Rescue 8" (TV).—In company with Messrs. Smith, Jordan and Conolly, he had gone out to Epping to audition the TV film "Rescue 8." It was an excellent film, and the Guild had taken this programme. It would be co-sponsored with the Don Furniture Co.

MR. CHEMIST . . .

Thanks to your support during 1958 sales of **INGRAMS** lines exceeded all previous years. Continue to have confidence in these famous products

PERFEX Enemas

OMEGA Breast Relievers

HERCULES Whirling Sprays

Your **WHOLESALE** will always be glad to give you prompt service on these lines

Agents:

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N. S. W. XB 8201 or 3

Quick selling

Lournay

**BEAUTY
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**SUSTAINED
ADVERTISING**
and frequent
**FULL-SCALE
PROMOTIONS**

bring you

68%

PROFIT



Remember — ALL LOURNAY
advertisements
carry the
Guild insignia



G086

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

The "Rescue 8" streamer would be mailed from the Guild office next week.

A final proof of the press advertisement was then shown to the Committee. Subject to the transposition of two of the legends, the final copy was approved. It was considered that the ad. for the "Women's Weekly" would be wider, so as to fill up the page.

April-May Promotion.—Mr. Feller said vitamins had been selected for the April-May promotion. "Now is the time to build up resistance against winter ills." The resistance angle would be stressed.

Mr. Thomas said vitamins must have a high priority in the Guild's Merchandising Campaign. He also suggested that laxatives must be brought in.

Inaugural Dinner.—Mr. Feller said that the guests for the dinner to be held on January 27 at the Australia Hotel included the Federal Executive, representatives of all co-operating wholesalers, etc., and certain other companies.

The Nyal card received was very good indeed in connection with its baby month.

A paragraph should be put in the Bulletin urging Guild members to obtain maximum impact from the baby promotion by asking firms to supply display material for use in conjunction with the project.—It was decided to place a paragraph in the Bulletin.

It was said that Nyals were doing a lot of spot ads. on TV. It would be appropriate to try and get them to put on spot ads. after our serial on TV.

Mr. Thomas said we should have standardised cards prepared—cards as wide as the rack would accommodate.—It was decided to refer this matter to Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

Mr. Thomas said that, as a person on the fringe of the whole project, he would like to express his admiration for the work and inspiration put into the project by Mr. Feller and all those who had worked with him. All concerned had done a very good job.

Sub-Committees.—Reports were presented as follows:—

(a) Dispensing:

Dispensing for Gaols.—A member wrote asking that gaol dispensing rates be increased to follow the new hospital rates.—It was decided to take up this matter with the Public Service Board.

Dispensing for Public Hospitals.—The Hospitals Commission advised that the matter of a new agreement was still under consideration.

Gunnedah Hospital and Supply of P.B.'s.—The Hospital Commission wrote stating the question is related to the general matter in connection with the new dispensing agreement.—It was decided to phone the Commission asking that the matters listed be expedited.

Medical Benefits Fund, Weekly Payments.—It was decided to write to the Medical Benefits Fund, asking them to abolish the weekly payments, and so bring their practice into line with the Hospitals Contribution Fund subscriptions.

Hospitals Contribution Fund.—Mr. Frew said that the agent had to fill in the form when the contributors' book was full. This took up some time, and payment should be made for it.—Matter to be taken up with the fund by Mr. Sapsford.

(b) Pricing:

Mist A.P.C.—Over-the-counter Price.—Mr. Thomas said the decision in this case would be a policy decision. The matter had been made almost an issue by the Zones.

It was finally decided that the correct price for Mist A.P.C. should be published in the Guild Service Bulletin, together with a statement that the only correct method of preparing it is to dispense it extemporaneously.

Dispensing Fee on Ethicals.—It was decided to defer this matter until next meeting.

(c) **Industrial.**—Mr. Smith said the Industrial Com-

mission would commence sitting on January 27, to deal with applications regarding the basic wage for adult females.

The Shop Assistants' Union had served on the Guild notice of motion and an affidavit in support (No. 8 of 1959) regarding application for addition of £1 per week to wages of adult female employees. The return date was January 27.

Mr. Smith suggested that the Guild link up with the Employers' Federation in an appearance before the Industrial Commission. The Federation had briefed Mr. W. Sheldon as counsel.

It was agreed to join in with the Federation and to write to the Industrial Officer, Mr. Sassal, accordingly. The Guild to bear its fair share of the cost.

Science Congress—Perth, August 24 to 28, 1959.—It was resolved that the President should attend the Congress.

Poisons Act 1952.—The Department of Health wrote advising that the term of office of the Poisons Advisory Committee expires on 31/3/59. Inquiring the name of the Guild's representative for the three years commencing 1/4/59.—It was resolved to recommend that Mr. W. F. Pinerua be reappointed as the Guild's representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee.

New Members Elected.—Francis Batri, Ryde; James Michael Drayton, Marrickville; William Thomas Joseph Ferguson, Wollongong; Maurice Gerard Shore, North Sydney; and Warren S. Vidler, Berry.

Reinstatements.—Frank Hopetoun Burgess, Petersham; James L. O'Donahoo, Hurstville; J. Smedley, Petersham.

Resignation of Treasurer.—Mr. Feller tendered his resignation with regret, due to pressure of other work and responsibility.

Mr. Smith said he would like to record his profound appreciation of the work done by Mr. Feller as Treasurer and member of the State Executive. All were extremely sorry that circumstances prompted his resignation.

Mr. Smith's remarks were warmly endorsed by the Committee unanimously.

New Treasurer.—It was resolved that Mr. K. W. Jordan be elected as Treasurer in the room of Mr. Feller, resigned.

Mr. Smith extended his congratulations and the good wishes of the Committee to Mr. Jordan.

Clemens Tinned Fruit Juice.—Mr. Jordan produced some tins of fruit juice, which were put in the refrigerator for sampling by the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee at next meeting.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

Commonwealth News

PERSONAL and GENERAL

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Members wishing to attend the next meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia to be held in Adelaide from May 25 to June 2, 1959, should make inquiries without delay and ensure that suitable accommodation is reserved for them.

The South Australian Conference Committee under the direction of Mr. Walter C. Cotterell is working very actively on the preparation of the programme and organisation for the Conference. They have warned that there will be a heavy demand upon accommodation at Adelaide hotels in May, 1959, and that disappointment will be avoided if early reservations are made.

Notify your Society or Guild Secretary at once if you wish your name to be included as a delegate.

Introducing . . .

ENERTONE

ADULT FORMULA

WARNING: Enertone is now available in both "Infant" and "Adult Formula," each branded accordingly. **DO NOT CONFUSE.**

COMPOSITION ENERTONE—ADULT FORMULA

Pro-Vita Weat Harts—finely ground	50%
Soya Bean Flour Stabilized	9%
Medicinal Brewers Yeast	1%
Special Semolina—Stabilized	40%
The whole par-dextrinised, i.e. partly pre-digested.	

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Protein First Class	18%
Minerals	2.8%
Wheat Germ oil	4%
Carbohydrates	70%
Cellulose	0.9%
Sodium	0.722%
Iron (as Fe)	11 mgms. per oz.
Moisture when packed	5.3%

VITAMIN ANALYSIS

Vitamin A	75 I.U. per oz.
Thiamin	1.09 mgm. per oz.
Riboflavin	0.43 " " "
Niacin	7.40 " " "
Pyridoxine	10 " " "
Choline	25 " " "
Inositol	10 " " "
Vitamin E	4 " " "

Unsaturated Essential Fatty Acids. Enertone Adult Formula contains 6.5% of Linolenic and Lenoleic Fatty Acids, and is Cholesterol Free.

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

All Semi-Liquid Diets (as a thin gruel), Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers, Liver Disorders, Low Sodium Diets, Cardiac and Circulatory conditions, Gastro-Enteritis, Hepatitis, Under-developed children over 15 months, All patients recovering Physical Depletion after illness, of Special Value in Geriatrics. Where often many of the above conditions are combined in mild forms.

ENERTONE—ADULT FORMULA has many appetising uses. They are—As a thin gruel for Semi-Liquid Diets and as a between meal beverage. Porridge, Boiled Custards, Baked Custards, or Blanc Mange—Recipes in every packet. This variety of Special dishes is a real boon to those on restricted diets, while the appetising flavour is appreciated too.

PACKINGS. 8 oz. packets 1/9, 24 oz. packets 4/6, available from all Wholesale Drug Houses.

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422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

COMPREHENSIVE RADIO ADVERTISING
ALL CAPITAL CITIES

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Birth.—To Keith and Elizabeth Smith, a son, on January 13. Congratulations.

Priscilla Wong, who qualified from the Victorian College of Pharmacy and then went to Singapore, is now engaged as a dispenser in a group of clinics with which Han Suyin, the author of "A Many Splendoured Thing" and "And the Rain My Drink," is associated. Miss Wong (Mrs. Toh) writes very enthusiastically about her work in Singapore and the life around her.

Mr. K. R. Hall recently returned from a trip abroad. While away he worked in many pharmacies in London. He and a companion, **Graham Naismith**, travelled in many parts of Europe. In London they met other Victorian chemists, including Jean Elder, who was working in a Soho pharmacy, Miss Ruth Bull at Rayner's Lane Pharmacy, Mr. G. Naismith and Mr. Max Johnston at Boots, Piccadilly, Mr. John Skewes, Mr. Van Den Berg and Mr. Terry Hawksley. Mr. Hall reports that Terry Hawksley announced his engagement while in London. After leaving London on October 21, Mr. Hall spent two months in the United States of America, where he inspected several pharmacy and drug stores. These he found very interesting. His general summing up is that in his travels he did not see many pharmacies that measured up to Victorian standards.

Mr. Barrie Gerrand and **Mr. Jim Mitchell** have recently returned from a "round-Australia" trip in a Peugeot station wagon. A few of the places visited included Perth, Broome, Marble Bar, Hall's Creek, Wyndham, Darwin, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs, Mt. Isa, Normanton, Cairns, Cooktown. During the 17,000 mile journey, occupying close on six months, they took 300 colour slides. They worked in pharmacies in Perth, Brisbane and Gympie, and would like to thank members of the profession, both retail and wholesale, for the wonderful assistance and hospitality received all over Australia.

Mr. Yeung Pak Chun, who graduated from the Victorian College of Pharmacy recently, returned to his home in Hong Kong after qualification. He has been successful in receiving an award by the Committee of Study and Training in the U.S.A. through the Mencius Educational Foundation, Hong Kong, of a travelling scholarship for post-graduate study in the U.S.A. during two years. The project will be to study manufacturing and industrial aspects of pharmacy.

ENGAGEMENT

Campbell-Hardidge.—The engagement is announced of Miss Valma Campbell, of Box Hill, to Russell John Hardidge, of Doncaster East. Miss Campbell has just completed her Final Examinations at the Pharmacy College and Mr. Hardidge has a pharmacy at Bulleen. Congratulations.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: JANUARY LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Ashley, Mrs. P.	Mr. W. H. Lawson, Glenroy
Arnall, Mr. B.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Port Melb.
	Clarkson's Pharmacy, Brunswick
Baker, Mr. J. S.	Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Thornbury
Baker, Mr. J.	Mr. M. H. Lawson, Ringwood
	Mr. A. C. Taylor, Seddon
Bath, Mr. P.	Mr. R. Birrell, Malvern
Beaumont, P.	Miss M. Rollison, Romsey
	Mr. T. P. Lane, Daylesford
	Mr. T. F. Jury, Newport
	Mr. C. P. Wood, Box Hill
	Mr. H. C. Bath, Charlton
Berg, Mr. E. P.	Mr. E. F. Hayes, Heidelberg
	Mr. R. Hutchins, Kew
	Mrs. P. M. Cox, Kew
	Mr. K. A. Hansen, Kew
Bohn, Mr. J. G.	Mr. V. Preston, Reservoir
Bower, Miss P.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sth. Melb.
Chandler, Mr. J.	Cooke's Pharm., Mont Albert
Cohen, Mr. G. E.	Mr. M. S. Efron, Elsternwick
Daly, Mrs. N.	Mr. A. N. Barcham, East Bentleigh
Davis, Mr. J.	Mr. A. A. Cooper, Cobden
Digby, Mr. J. W.	Eye & Ear Hospital, Melb.
Douglas, Mrs. A.	Mr. G. A. McDonald, Horsham
Dunn, Miss M.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Yallourn
	Heathmont Pharm., Heathmont
	Mr. T. P. Keogh, Tallangatta
Edwards, Mr. R.	Mr. J. P. Newdick, Footscray
Ellis, Miss J.	Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury
Furness, Mr. A. J.	Mr. G. L. Stott, Rosanna
	Mr. M. Macaulay, Nhill
	Mr. J. O. Bloch, Meeniyuan
Gardiner, Mr. J.	Mr. E. N. Starr, Malvern
	Morrow's Pharm., Daylesford
Goldberg, Mr. A. H.	Mr. N. R. Pitt, Newmarket
Gorr, Mr. M.	U.F.S. Dispensary Williams-town
Glickman, Mr. H.	Mr. H. Gorr, Kyabram
Goodridge, Mr. J. A.	Mr. N. D. Myers, Thornbury
	Mr. C. R. Linton, Ivanhoe
Griffiths, Mr. J. R.	Mr. D. A. Lees, W. Heidelberg
Grossbard, Mr. H.	Mrs. Saunders, Bonbeach
Guthrie, Mr. B.	Mr. D. B. Ward, W. Footscray
Holland, Mr. J.	Mr. T. S. Clarke, Newport
	Mr. C. Waters, Hampton
	Mr. G. F. Troup, Melbourne
Hall, Mr. K. J.	Mr. R. H. Perrin, Coburg
	Mr. E. M. De Boos, Diamond Creek
Hain, Mr. L.	Mr. W. Lee, Auburn
Hare, Mr. R. G.	Mr. E. H. Baker, Warragul
Halprin, Mr. D.	Batrouney Bros., West Melb.
	Mr. J. Moodie, Elsternwick
	Mr. J. S. Thomas, Jordanville
Hodgson, Mr. F. H.	Mr. C. H. Semmens, Sand'ham
Jacono, Mr. J.	Mr. B. Halprin, Elsternwick
Kellas, Mrs. N.	Mr. C. E. Lang, Camberwell
	Mr. Y. M. Black, Burwood
Kiers, Mr. J.	Mr. A. M. Fulton, Clayton
	Mr. L. Long, Toorak
Landers, J. G.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Newport
	Mr. A. J. Landers, Balaclava
Lakeland, Mr. J. H.	Mr. F. J. M. Dudfield, Br'wick
Liddle, Mrs. I.	Miss M. McNaughton, Canterbury
Lindell, Mr. E.	Mr. L. G. Woolcock, Camb'well
	Mr. W. Pell, Ascot Vale
Leake, Mr. G. R.	Mr. A. A. Reeve, Merlynston

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Pill Spatulas — 5 in. blade.

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N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighthouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor)
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO BOTTLERS, BOTTLE DEALERS, HOTELKEEPERS, CHEMISTS AND OTHERS

Branded Bottles, Flagons, Jars, Decanters and/or Syphons which are not sold

The undermentioned firms and companies, being members of the Branded Bottle Association of Victoria Pty. Ltd., doing business at Melbourne, Adelaide, and elsewhere, hereby give notice that bottles, flagons, jars, decanters and/or syphons delivered by them or their agents having a notification moulded thereon that they are, or remain, the property of the firms and companies mentioned below, are not sold with the contents thereof, but remain the property of such firms and companies. Such bottles, flagons, jars, decanters, and/or syphons are loaned solely for the purpose of enabling the contents to be delivered to the purchasers from the said firms and companies, and to all subsequent purchasers of the contents. As soon as they are emptied of the contents they must not be refilled, destroyed or damaged, or used again for any purpose, but must, on demand, be delivered up to the companies whose names are moulded thereon, or to the accredited agents:

Australasian Jam Co. Pty.
Ltd.

Champion Vinegar (Aust.)
Pty. Ltd.

Cohns Limited, Bendigo
Dalgety & Co. Ltd.

John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Distillers Agency Ltd.

Ecks Pty. Ltd.

Federal Distillers Pty. Ltd.

W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.

Holbrooks (Australia) Ltd.

Kia-Ora Industries Ltd.

Koolspa Products Pty. Ltd.

Francis Longmore & Co.
Ltd.

Manger & O'Neill Pty. Ltd.,

Echuca.

M. Moss & Co. Ltd.

Reed Bros., Bendigo

Renown & Pearlite Pty. Ltd.

Rosella Preserving & Manuf.
Co. Ltd.

Schweppes (Australia) Pty.
Limited

Scrubbs & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.

B. Seppelt & Sons Ltd.

South Gippsland Cordial
Co. Pty. Ltd.

Simpsons Manuf. Pty. Ltd.

Stephen King Pty. Ltd.

John Sutherland & Sons
Pty. Ltd.

Teraxale Brewing Co. Pty.
Ltd.

The Vinegar Co. of Aust.
Pty. Ltd.

John Walker & Sons Ltd.

West End Packing Co.

S. Wynn & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Recent proceedings taken in the Supreme Court on behalf of various members for an injunction and damages have resulted in undertakings to refrain from using such members' bottles being obtained, with legal costs from offenders. Costs in many cases amounted to as much as Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Proceedings taken by the Health Department under Section 89 of the Goods Act have resulted in the conviction, with substantial damages and costs, against persons refilling branded bottles.

VICTORIA—Continued

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Lyons, Miss S.	Mr. J. A. McLennan, Benalla
MacGill, Mrs.	Mr. K. F. Barrell, Creswick
Matthews, Mrs. D. C.	Singleton Dispensary, C'wood
Martin, Mr. D.	Mr. A. R. Birrell, Malvern
McNamara, Miss M.	Mr. F. H. Franklin, Ballarat
	Mr. A. C. Evans, Balaclava
	Mr. C. F. V. Christensen, Port Melbourne
Mills, Mrs.	Mr. A. Aronson, Melbourne
Mitchell, Mr. J.	Mr. W. Shaw, Moe
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Wonthaggi
Mitton, Mr. J. W.	Mr. P. M. Balding, Mansfield
Mourney, Mr. D.	Mr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, North Fitzroy
Neuss, Miss B.	Mr. R. Hiddlestone, Nagambie
	Mr. J. J. Lonergan, Footscray
	Mr. A. W. Rodgers, Drouin
Opit, Mr. J. M.	Mr. R. A. Clementson, Glenroy
Pearson, Mr. D. G.	Mr. L. H. Walker, Albert Park
	Mr. G. Siebler, Heidelberg
Perrett, Mr. J. J.	Mr. G. I. Heilbronn, Sunshine
Pettersen, Mr.	Mr. H. N. Hammett, Dan'ong
	Mr. M. I. Larkin, Dandenong
Pincus, Miss M.	Stephenson's Pharm., Highett
	Mr. J. E. Larsen, Highett
Pitman, Mr. I. H.	Mr. J. Sheridan, Birchip
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sunshine
Pusterla, Miss P.	Mr. A. C. Taylor, Seddon
	Cumming's Pharmacy, Glenroy
	Mr. L. V. West, Balaclava
Quinn, Mrs. O. J.	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale
Raymond, Mrs.	Miss J. L. Date, Oakleigh
Richards, Mr. J. I.	Peter McCallum Clinic, Melb.
Robertson, Mr. D. E.	Mr. A. N. Dean, Hawthorn
Rooney, Miss B.	Bull & Owen, Geelong
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Weir, E. Preston
Roseby, Mr. G. L.	Mr. M. A. Richardson, Burwood
Ross, Miss M.	Mr. V. N. Carroll, Shepparton
	Mr. K. Billing, Yarrowonga
Rowe, Mr. B. J.	Mr. W. Peel, Ascot Vale
Schumacher, Miss B.	Mr. B. Geddes, Carlton
	Mr. I. E. Jacob, Richmond
Shannon, Mr. H. R.	Mr. W. J. Collett, Richmond
	Mr. W. Keily, Seddon
Shannon, Mr. J. D.	Taylor's Pharmacy, Richmond
Sibel, Mr. A.	Mr. J. F. Shannon, Warragul
Smith, Miss M.	Mr. N. Thane, Glen Iris
Sparre, Mr. C. F. W.	Mr. A. V. E. Coates, Melbourne
Stewart, Mr. I.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray
Stuart, Mr. D. I.	Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Chelsea
Thompson, Miss I.	Mr. V. O. Worland, Fitzroy
	Mr. W. P. Amarant, Koroit
	Mr. L. R. C. Smith, Leongatha
Williams, Miss H.	Mr. S. J. Reed, Coleraine
	Mr. D. M. Macdonald, Castlemaine
	Mr. J. C. G. Morrison, Kyneton
	Mr. J. M. V. Kennedy, Ballarat
Willis, Mr. K.	Mr. J. B. Hollow, Nth. Fitzroy
Woodley, Mr. A.	Mr. G. Heilbronn, Sunshine
Zylberberg, Mrs.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Port Melb.

Mr. C. F. W. Sparre is now manager of Mr. P. Tissot's pharmacy, The Subway, Degraives street, Melbourne.

Mr. C. J. Richards has appointed **Mr. F. W. Partington** as manager of his branch pharmacy, 307 Keilor road, North Essendon.

Mr. A. Bendel is now manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary at Thornbury.

Mr. K. G. Scholten is now manager U.F.S. Dispensary, Box Hill.

Business Changes

Mr. A. H. Mansell advises having closed for the time being his branch pharmacy at 216A Glenferrie road, Glenferrie.

Mr. E. J. Dean has taken his son, Robert, into partnership at Redcliffs.

Messrs. C. M. Davies and **I. F. Moller** have entered into a partnership at 8 Church street and 156 Commercial road, Morwell. Mr. Moller will continue to be in charge at Church street.

Mr. C. V. T. Bowen has been admitted to the partnership of Chemists' Night Service in Geelong.

Mr. D. B. Ward advised that **Mr. B. Guthrie** will reside on the premises at West Footscray and he will do any night work or Sunday work when necessary.

Mr. C. R. Linton is now sole proprietor of R. H. Linton & Son pharmacy, 233 Upper Heidelberg road, Ivanhoe.

Mr. A. D. Black has opened a pharmacy at 29 Enfield avenue, East Preston.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. W. R. A. Kennedy purchased from Mr. M. Snyder, Shop 7, Tivey parade, Balwyn.

Mr. F. F. Cartwright purchased from Messrs. N. J. A. Hobbs & Son, Sydney road, Kilmore.

PHARMACY BURGLED TWICE

Mr. T. W. Templeton, Mordialloc, was the unfortunate victim of burglars a second time, when they broke into his pharmacy on January 19. On the first occasion some weeks earlier, the thieves took £300 in cash. This time they got nothing, but did considerable damage.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION

Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and **W. Wishart**, the two retiring members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, were re-elected without opposition for a further period of three years from February 7, 1959, at the recent elections.

FELLOWSHIP COURSE 1958

Annual Examinations

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs: The following passed:—**R. Barry**, **W. S. G. Burgess**, **J. Laird**, **A. Kauler**, **Janice Reader**, **K. C. Khoo**.

Bacteriology: The following passed:—**R. Barry**, **J. Laird**, **A. Hibberd**, **W. S. G. Burgess**, **A. Kauler**, **J. Wong**, **K. C. Khoo**, **Jacqueline Teung**, **Renee Jarvis**, **J. Green**.

History of Pharmacy: The following passed:—**J. Laird**, **R. Barry**, **A. Kauler**, **W. S. G. Burgess**, **J. Green**, **J. Wong**, **Renee Jarvis**, **Jacqueline Teung**.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Fellowship Course: Session 1959

During 1959 courses will be conducted in the following subjects:—

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicinal Substances.

Bacteriology.

History of Pharmacy.

Lectures and laboratory work will commence early in March.

Time-tables, text-book and reading lists and other information may be obtained on application to the Dean.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICES

Special services for members of the pharmaceutical profession are being organised by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. These services have now become an annual feature in the Society's calendar.

This year plans are in hand for services at St. Paul's and St. Patrick's Cathedrals on Sunday, June 21.

Special services are being provided also for Jewish members.

Further details will be published at a later date.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTIONS, 1959

Election of Two Members of the Board

I, JOHN INGAMIELLS RICHARDS, the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations 1930, do hereby certify that at the Annual Election for 1959 of Two Members of the Board, the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies, and I therefore declare:—
HENRY ALFRED BRAITHWAITE, 9 Riversdale Road, Camberwell, and
WILLIAM WISHART, Moorabool Street, Geelong, registered pharmaceutical chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, as from the seventh day of February, 1959, for the ensuing three years.

J. I. RICHARDS, Returning Officer.
Melbourne, January 15, 1959.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTION 1959

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect an AUDITOR on the 9th day of March, 1959. The retiring members of the Council are PAULINE AGNES CRAWFORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSON, CHARLES PENROSE ACTESON TAYLOR and JOHN RUDELHOFF OXLEY, and the retiring Auditor is ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON. Monday, the 16th day of February, 1959, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 9th day of March, 1959.

J. I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, November 20, 1958.

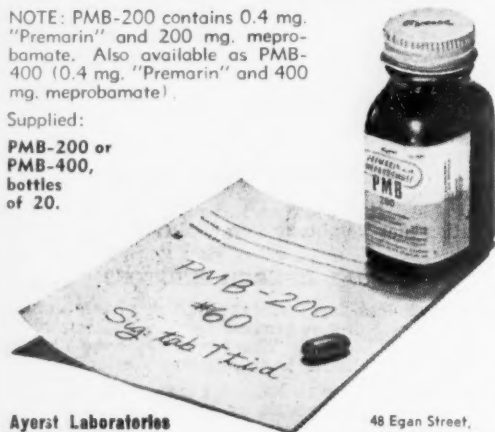
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VICTORIA—Continued

WARNING

Police at Malvern are anxious to interview an elderly, well-dressed man of apparent foreign extraction concerning a number of transactions with business people, including chemists, in the Malvern and nearby suburbs.

According to the information furnished by the police, this man purports to represent a Sydney firm of advertisers, and sells contracts for advertising on book covers to be delivered to a local municipal or lending library; in some cases he purports to sell the exclusive rights to the cover.

Any chemist having contact with this man should notify immediately the Malvern C.I. Branch at BY 2808 or BY 3143.

DR. CYRIL TONKIN HONOURED

Members of the Pharmaceutical Society and past students of the Victorian College of Pharmacy will have noted with considerable pleasure the award to Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin of the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen, and we join with them in expressing congratulations on this honour, which was conferred for contributions to medical science.

Dr. Tonkin was a distinguished student of the Victorian College of Pharmacy prior to proceeding to the medical course. He won the gold medals for both the Intermediate and Final Examinations, topping the list of students for both years. For very many years he was Lecturer in Botany at the College, and later was Examiner in Materia Medica for the Pharmacy Board.

To mark their appreciation of Dr. Tonkin's outstanding services to the College, the Council recently commissioned the noted Australian Mr. L. S. Pendlebury to paint a portrait of Dr. Tonkin, to be hung in the new College of Pharmacy at Parkville. This work has been completed, and the portrait will be unveiled at a ceremony in the Museum of the College in Swanston street on Sunday afternoon, February 15, at 3 p.m.

CAPITALISING ON A CARTOON

Journal readers will remember the very good cartoon by Chapman which we published some months ago over the caption "We all realise, Jones, that your Latin translations leave a lot to be desired, but 'Wop a couple of drops up the snozz' . . . I mean to say."

A country member has made good use of this humorous drawing and caption by having them reproduced in the "Castlemaine Mail" 6/9/58.

The Editor of the paper accepted the contribution and published it with a footnote reading "Inserted in the public interest."

The text which accompanied the article read:

"Story: Food for a laugh, but have you ever thought of the years of training that your chemist has undergone in order to give an accurate interpretation to your doctor's prescription, both in formulae and directions.

"Why then take his mixture (or any cough mixture, tonic, etc., for that matter) straight from the bottle or household spoon. Both ways are DANGEROUS and inaccurate. The correct and only method is by a graduated medicine measure. You wouldn't expect to see this student's direction on your bottle, so why spoil an accurately prepared formula by the indiscriminate taking or application of the contents."

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

Final Examination: November, 1958

The following candidates obtained passes:—A. G. Abbott, R. W. Ashton, Valma Duncan Campbell, Judith Myra Crook, W. E. Crook, L. G. Davies, J. H. Elms, Lynette Margaret English, R. R. Fennell, B. W. Fox, H. Grossbard, L. Hain, Barbara Ann Hall, G. W. Hewett, Janice Lorraine Horley, P. D. Howard, G. Huppert, Margaret Rose Irwin, A. G. Japp, G. R. Leake, D. M. Miller, F. J. Mitchelson, J. D. Moloney, Jill Eleanor Moore, Pamela Ann More, J. F. Morley, G. M. Nihill, R. F. R.

Parsons, J. C. Poxon, F. Purcell, Diane Merle Rose, J. W. Saltmarsh, G. V. Smith, T. D. Speirani, A. G. Woodley.

Intermediate Examination: November, 1958

The following candidates obtained passes:—P. Adams, M. W. Allen, L. A. Amiet, I. R. Ampt, Jillian Noelle Baker, I. G. Barker, Anne Bartholomaeus, N. Bechler, Jenny Clare Bishop, D. T. Brennan, K. M. Bourke, Margaret June Brown, Termsuk Bunyarakhsh, N. J. Burgess, S. M. Caleo, R. C. Cameron, W. C. Carrie, P. C. Carver, I. W. Clark, Meran Spencer Cornish, R. B. Dickson, D. I. Dixon, B. L. Dobyn, Elizabeth Ruth Dodgshun, I. A. Donald, Ann Ducat, Marion Elizabeth Ellis, W. R. Fraser, B. R. Gaffney, N. Galatis, P. R. Gilmour, P. F. Girolami, B. W. Grant, B. P. Grogan, N. N. Henderson, H. G. Henshall, Lorna M. Hicks, J. M. Hollow, Diana May Isles, B. Jennings, G. L. Joslin, Marianne Karam, Maija Kiments, R. Kustin, A. H. Lamb, K. L. Langfelder, L. J. Lapeyre, L. H. Levy, J. Librach, B. J. Llewellyn, A. J. Lovejoy, J. J. McEntee, Mitzi Mann, B. S. Marchmont, Doreen Marie Millikan, Margaret Mary Moran, I. G. Morrison, E. G. Muntz, M. A. Nagel, J. R. Pope, Brigitte Postneck, Pakiavathy Rajaratnam, Judith Elizabeth Ray, D. W. Robinson, S. Rosenbaum, R. J. Ross, Judith Anne Rowan, L. Rowarth, P. Scotis, L. Serry, P. H. Shepard, Fay Shuster, Anita Marie Sim, J. P. Smith, Helen Stocks, R. R. Symmons, R. C. Taylor, Mari L. Thomas, Judith Clare Tucker, Margaret Elizabeth Walsh, G. K. Watson, G. A. Williams, P. E. Williamson, M. J. Wilson, L. C. Withers, Y. C. Yap.

NEW COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Satisfactory and steady progress is being made with the new College building in Royal Parade, Parkville, and the Council of the Society is optimistic that the building will be ready for occupation for the commencement of the 1960 session.

The Council has advised that a total of £175,559/8/- has been pledged by members of the Society and manufacturers and wholesalers, and wishes to place on record its thanks for the many generous contributions which have been received. A list of contributions from members will be published in the Year Book of the Society for 1958. Gifts and promises from manufacturers, wholesalers and special gifts recorded at the date of going to press are as follows:—

*H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd. (Research Laboratories)	£20,000	0	0
Nicholas Pty. Ltd.	1,000	0	0
Sigma Co. Ltd. (Museum)	15,000	0	0
Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. (Model pharmacy in new College)	15,000	0	0
Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd	3,000	0	0
Lawson, O. J., Pty. Ltd.	15	15	0
Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd.	3,000	0	0
James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd.	150	0	0
Rocke Tompsitt & Co. Ltd.	1,500	0	0
I.C.I.A.N.Z.	1,500	0	0
Royco (Vic.) Pty. Ltd.	300	0	0
Schaffer & Co. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd.	100	0	0
H. B. Selby & Co. Pty. Ltd.	315	0	0
Monsanto Chemicals (Aust.) Ltd.	500	0	0
Andrew Jack Dyson & Co. Pty. Ltd.	105	0	0
Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	50	0	0
Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	3,000	0	0
The Nestle Company (Aust.) Ltd.	100	0	0
G. R. Hauck Pty. Ltd.	25	0	0
Saunders Malt Extract Pty. Ltd.	100	0	0
Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. (seating in Assembly Hall)	4,000	0	0
Pharmacy Board of Victoria (allocation for the advancement of pharmaceutical science in conformity with the Medical Act 1950)	1,000	0	0
The Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association	750	0	0
	£70,510	15	0

* Promised prior to opening of present appeal.

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ADELAIDE: CROWN WHITE COATS, 3rd Floor CML Buildings, 118 King William Street. Phone: W 7040.

HOBART: H. T. GROUNDS, 101 Murray Street. Phone: 3 3848, 3 3849.

VICTORIA—Continued

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY PRIZE LIST 1958

First Year

Harry Shillinglaw Scholarship: Gertrude E. Dunlop.
Thomas Bevan Jones Prize: Margaret L. Chaffey.
H. T. Tompsitt Memorial Scholarships—
Metropolitan: K. I. Fisher.
Correspondence: Pamela F. Whitehead.
H. E. D. Stevens Prize: J. D. Pringle.
Zal Markov Prize: B. J. McRoberts.
Joseph George Prize: D. T. O'Brien.

Second Year

Max Pincus Scholarship: M. Shoueka.
H. T. Tompsitt Memorial Scholarships—
Metropolitan: N. G. Geddes.
Correspondence: (1) Joan E. Larsen;
(2) M. J. Wigg.
H. W. Manning Memorial Prize (Essay): Hana Kolm (Mrs.).
W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prize: A. P. Friend.
J. J. Hodgson Memorial Prize (Chemistry): M. Shoueka.
Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association Prize (Pharmacognosy): Ann R. Cohen.
C. G. Imes Memorial Prize (Essay): N. G. Geddes.

Third Year

Gold Medal: Lorna M. Hicks.
Scott-McGibbony Scholarship: Lorna M. Hicks.
Nicholas Bursaries: E. Ruth Dodgshun, Jenny C. Bishop, P. F. Gilmour.
Silver Medals—
Chemistry: Lorna M. Hicks.
Botany: E. Ruth Dodgshun.
Materia Medica: E. Ruth Dodgshun.
Pharmaceutics: J. P. Smith.
Bronze Medals—
Chemistry: R. C. Taylor.
Botany: Jenny C. Bishop.
Materia Medica: Lorna M. Hicks.
Pharmaceutics: M. J. Wilson.
T. E. Turner Memorial Prize: Jenny C. Bishop.
Sigma Prize (Organic Chemistry): L. H. Levy.
President's Prize (Pharmaceutics): Lorna M. Hicks.
J. H. McRoberts Prize (Pharmaceutics): Ruth E. Dodgshun.
John Sambell Prize (Practical Chemistry): Jenny C. Bishop.
Mary Sambell Prize (Botany): R. C. Taylor.
S. J. A. Fripp Prizes (Notebooks): Margaret J. Brown, Marion E. Ellis.

Fourth Year

Gold Medal: G. R. Leake.
Kodak Prizes: G. R. Leake, G. Huppert.
Parke-Davis Prizes: G. R. Leake, Barbara A. Hall.
F. H. Faulding Prize (Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry): T. D. Speirani.
W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prize (Pharmaceutical Chemistry): F. J. Mitchelson.
John Grimwade Prize (Pharmaceutics): A. G. Japp.
J. W. Cochran Prize (Pharmaceutics): R. R. Fennell.
H. F. Sambell Prize (Practical Pharmaceutics): W. E. Crook.
H. W. Manning Memorial Prize: To be announced later.
C. G. Imes Memorial Prize: To be announced later.
Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association Prize: Barbara A. Hall.

WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS
THE SHOPS BOARD No. 6 (CHEMISTS)
Amended Rates of Pay as from First Pay Period in
January, 1959

Apprentices

Wages per Week of 40 Hours

	£	s.	d.
1st year	3	9	0
2nd year	4	12	0
3rd year	6	7	6
4th year	7	16	0
5th year	11	9	0

Proportion

(In any shop or place)

One apprentice to one or more than one worker receiving not less than the minimum wage:

Provided that in any shop within the metropolitan district an additional apprentice who is indentured and has served the first and second years of his apprenticeship outside the said metropolitan district, and who is attending lectures at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, may be employed notwithstanding that the proportion of apprentices above fixed is thereby exceeded by one.

THE DISPENSARIES BOARD

Amended Rates of Pay as from November 12, 1958
Wages per Week of 40 Hours

Apprentices

	£	s.	d.
1st six months' experience	2	12	6
2nd six months' experience	4	1	6
3rd six months' experience	5	8	0
4th six months' experience	6	17	0
5th six months' experience	8	3	0
6th six months' experience	9	12	0
7th six months' experience	10	15	6
8th six months' experience	13	8	6

And thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading Other Employees.

Juvenile Workers

	£	s.	d.
1st six months' experience	2	12	6
2nd six months' experience	3	5	6
3rd six months' experience	4	12	0
4th six months' experience	5	18	6
5th six months' experience	6	14	0
6th six months' experience	7	18	0
7th six months' experience	9	4	0
8th six months' experience	10	8	0

And thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading Other Employees.

Other Employees

	£	s.	d.
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	27	3	0
Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist	21	10	0
Unregistered Assistant	20	0	6
Female Shop Assistant	11	6	6

HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' BOARD

Ruling Rates as from July, 1958

Apprentices

Wages per Week of 40 Hours

	£	s.	d.
1st year's experience	4	0	0
2nd year's experience	6	5	0
3rd year's experience	9	0	0
4th year's experience	12	0	0
5th year's experience	15	0	0

Other Employees

Wages per Week of 40 Hours

	On Appt.	After 2 Years	After 3 Years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist (i.e., a pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the phar-			

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FOR BABIES:

BUTTOCK RASH	BLEMISHES
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USES FOR CHILDREN:

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BURNS	SUPPURATIONS
ENCRUSTATIONS	

GENERAL USES:

DRY SKIN	NERVE RASH
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CRACKED HANDS	SUNBURN

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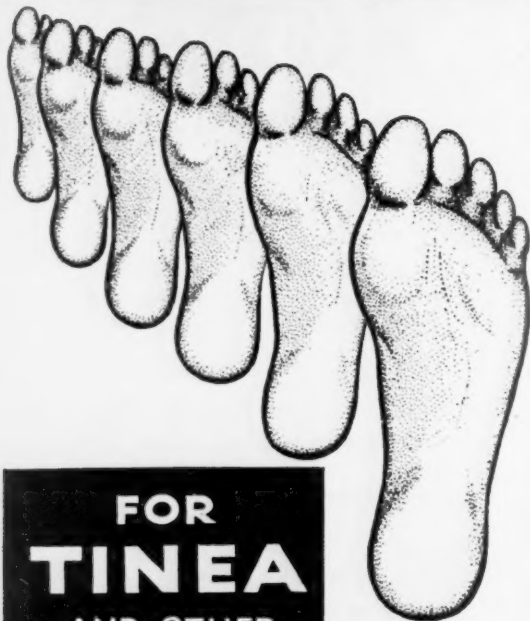
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INDEX



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In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion.

Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Cream — in 20-gram tubes

The Ointment — in 2-oz. tubes

The Powder — in 3-oz. sprinkler drums

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MELBOURNE

VICTORIA—Continued

macy department of a hospital)—

(a) Where four or more full-time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed

32 10 0 34 0 0 37 10 0

(b) Where two or three full-time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed

30 0 0 32 0 0 35 10 0

(c) Where he is the only pharmaceutical chemist employed

28 0 0 30 0 0 32 0 0

Senior Pharmaceutical

Chemist 25 0 0 26 0 0 27 0 0

Where three or more full-time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed, one shall be a Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist, and shall take charge of the pharmacy department during the absence of the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Other Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists:

	£	s.	d.
1st year's experience as such	23	0	0
2nd year's experience as such	24	0	0
Thereafter	25	0	0

NOTE: For full details as to Sick Leave, Annual Leave, Garment Allowance, Special Rates of Pay, etc., see the full determinations as set out in the Pharmaceutical Society Year Books of 1956 and 1957.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on January 14, at 9.38 a.m.

Present.—W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, together with the following precis of correspondence which had been circulated prior to the meeting—

To Mr. F. W. Adams, London, letter of sympathy on the death of his wife.

To the Police Drug Bureau, forwarding files concerning several cases of heavy prescribing of Dangerous Drugs.

To a suburban doctor, re necessity for stating on prescriptions the quantity of drugs prescribed.

To Chief Pharmacist of a country hospital, advising investigations to be made re labelling of ammonia containers.

To the Commission of Public Health, supplying details of proposals in regard to amending Regulations (antibiotics for veterinary use).

To Victorian Guild, conveying ruling re labelling of poisons containers.

To several chemists, seeking assurances that regulations will be obeyed in future. Replies received promising compliance.

To a suburban chemist, intimating that action may have to be taken unless further improvement in conditions at pharmacy takes place.

From the Assistant United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, submitting questionnaire re official use of various publications of the British Pharmaceutical Press. Data requested forwarded.

To a suburban doctor, pointing out that prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs issued orally must be confirmed in writing within 24 hours.

To a city chemist, advising conditions under which medicines are dispensed not satisfactory and requesting written assurance of compliance. Reply received.

To a city solicitor, replying to inquiry re profit sharing agreement and expressing opinion that such an agreement is contrary to the principles of the Medical Act Part III.

To a manufacturing chemist, re sale of chemistry sets containing copper sulphate.

Contribution to Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund.—The President said he had received a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria reading: "I have learnt with pleasure of the Board's decision to donate £1,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund. This is a gesture which is greatly appreciated by the Appeal Committee and I would ask you to please convey my appreciation to the Board."

Pamphlet on Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—The Board resolved that a revision and further printing should be undertaken of the pamphlet which had previously been distributed to medical practitioners.

Detective Training School.—The Board had before it a letter from the Officer in Charge of this school, expressing their thanks for the assistance given by a member of the Board in arranging lectures for the courses which passed through this school. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite had agreed to lecture at the forthcoming school.

Formal.—The following formal business was dealt with:—

Applications for Registration from the following were approved:—

Grossbard, Heinz; Hain, Leon; Huppert, George; Poxon, John Cameron; Saltmarsh, James William; Woodley, Allan George; Leake, George Raymond; Fennell, Robert Richard; Nihill, Gerard Michael; Smith, Geoffrey Valentine, all passed Final Examination, Victoria.

Clark, Elizabeth (nee Blanch); Raymond, Jillian Mary, and Raymond, Victor Eric (ex Great Britain).

Moore, John (ex N.S.W.).

Bower, Patricia Joan and Wilson, Richard Euan MacDonald (ex Queensland).

Names Restored to Register.—Forster, Phyllis Phoebe (Mrs. Grant); Cox, Lois Margaret (Mrs. D. Garrett); Gryst, Doreen Blanch (Mrs. D. B. McPherson); Howard, Norah (Mrs. N. M. Burnside).

Name Erased from Register.—McLean, Flora May (Mrs. A. McIntyre), deceased, 19/12/1958.

Managers and Relievers Notified.—54.

Business Changes Notified.—5.

New Pharmacies Opened.—3.

Pharmacies Changed Hands.—5.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—5.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—9.

Opium Permits Issued.—7.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.

Licences as a General Dealer in Poisons Issued.—5.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—6.

Licences to Sell Dangerous Drugs by Wholesale Issued.

—Change of name 1, addition of name 6.

Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs Issued.—15.

Inspectors' Reports.—Investigations had been made during the month concerning the ordering of Dangerous Drugs by a doctor when relieving in a country centre. The Board, from this report, noted that the doctor in question has now left this State.

A further report concerning investigations which had been made into the consumption of large quantities of a proprietary medicine by a country resident. The Board resolved that publicity should be given to the undesirability of any chemist supplying large quantities of a proprietary medicine at any one time in the original dozens.



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1 dozen ANOREX 50's
- or 3. 2 dozen ANOREX 50's

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Bottles of 250 tablets	63/- each

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VICTORIA—Continued

The Board had before it a report of the legal proceedings which had been taken against Mr. A. D. Durkin, Sydney Road, Fawkner, on charges involving the possession of Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs. Mr. Durkin had been convicted and fined on each of the charges on which he had been prosecuted. (See previous report in this Journal.—Ed.)

A report before the Board indicated that a suburban chemist had issued the wrong tablets to a patient and because of the fact that he had not recorded an address of the patient, it had been necessary to arrange publicity by radio and newspaper to recover the tablets. The Board recorded the opinion that this type of publicity was not in the best interest of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia—Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—The Registrar tabled a communication from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, indicating that a conference of Pharmacy Boards would be held at the P.A.A. meeting, to be held in Adelaide from May 25 to June 2. This letter requested information as to what matters might be submitted by this Board for consideration at the conference.

Registration Renewals.—The Registrar reported that most renewals of registration had been completed. The Board resolved that publicity should be given to the fact that registration renewals must be completed by December 31 in the year preceding registration. Individual chemists, not completing their registration, could be involved in legal proceedings for practising whilst not being legally registered.

Uniform Poisons Committee.—A letter had been received by the Board, requesting that certain members of the Board be present at the meeting of this committee to be held in Sydney in February.

It was resolved that Mr. N. C. Manning and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite should be present at this meeting.

Reciprocal Registration.—The Board had before it a letter from the South African Pharmacy Board, inquiring as to the academic requirements of pharmacy in this State in connection with the possibility of instituting reciprocal arrangements for pharmaceutical chemists from South Africa with Victoria, and presumably other States in Australia.

It was resolved that this letter should be deferred for consideration and discussion at the conference of Pharmacy Boards at the P.A.A. meeting in Adelaide in May next.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £4,587. Accounts totalling £1,141/16/2 were passed for payment.

Appointment of Inspector.—The President stated that the Board had for some time been concerned about the sale of poisons by stores who were not licensed to sell such poisons.

It was resolved that the Registrar be empowered to employ a suitable person to carry out the work of inspection of such establishments, and in this regard Mr. F. Holey had now been appointed.

Veterinary Prescribing.—A report was received of the use in a country area of penicillin for veterinary purposes. It was alleged that such penicillin was being sold by unqualified persons and the Board resolved that investigations should be made into this matter.

Warning Cards.—The Board had before it a proof of the reprint of the card previously issued by the Board, entitled "For Your Protection." The Board was also including on this card reference to the undesirability of taking back into stock dispensed medicines.

Honour to Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin.—The Board noted with satisfaction the award of the honour of the O.B.E. to Dr. C. J. Tonkin, a former lecturer at the College of Pharmacy and examiner for the Board, and resolved that a letter of congratulation should be forwarded to Dr. Tonkin from this meeting.

The meeting closed at 12.13 p.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. C. A. Nichol and **Mr. F. M. Woods** have established a pharmacy in partnership at 261 Albert street, King George square, Brisbane.

Mr. H. J. Burke, Nolan's Pharmacy, Ipswich, has established a branch pharmacy at Down street, North Ipswich.

Mr. A. B. Gainford, of Auchenflower, has sold his branch pharmacy at East Mt. Gravatt to **Mr. M. W. Michelmores**, formerly of Mackay.

ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of pharmaceutical interest announced during the month include:

Miss Joan Sheppard, Ph.C., of Toowoomba, whose fiancé is **Mr. D. C. Clowes**, Ph.C., also of Toowoomba.

Miss J. M. McCray, Ph.C., of Teneriffe, who has announced her engagement to **Mr. Alan L. Weeks**, Ph.C., of Camp Hill.

Miss Mary Grigg, Ph.C., who recently returned to Queensland after six months overseas, has announced her engagement to **Mr. A. J. Peden**, of St. Lucia.

Miss Anita Burrows, Ph.C., of Booval, whose fiancé is **Mr. J. S. Hearle**, of St. Lucia.

Miss Audrey E. Gilmour, Ph.C., "The Falls," Miles, who has announced her engagement to **Mr. D. H. Wilson**, of New Zealand.

Congratulations and good wishes!

MARRIAGE

The wedding took place on December 13 at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Annerley, of **Miss Lorraine Jorgensen**, of Aspley, to **Mr. David Todd**, of Annerley.

HONOUR FOR MR. C. A. EDWARDS

We feel certain pharmacists throughout Queensland will join in congratulating **Mr. C. A. Edwards**, Ph.C., of Edward street, Brisbane, who in the New Year Honours List was honoured by the Queen with the award of C.B.E. (Commander Order of the British Empire).

The award was made for enthusiastic community services. **Mr. Edwards** has been President of the Queensland Lawn Tennis Association since 1952, and as such he was primarily responsible for organising the Davis Cup Challenge Round held in Brisbane at the end of December.

Mr. Edwards' other interests include: Councillor, Royal National Association, and a member of the Brisbane and South Coast Hospitals Board.

We trust that **Mr. Edwards**, for many years to come, will enjoy the well-deserved honour which has been conferred on him.

FINAL EXAMINATION

Results of Examination Held November, 1958

Ninety students sat for this examination. Of this number, 47 were successful and 12 were granted posts. There were 31 failures.

We offer congratulations and good wishes to the following successful candidates:—

Misses **D. M. Biggs**, **A. M. Corder**, **L. M. Craig**, **P. M. Farrell**, **J. V. Fox**, **D. A. Fraser**, **E. A. Goldberg**, **H. K. Harding-Smith**, **A. C. Hoffmann**, **A. P. Lawrence**, **B. J. Martin**, **J. M. McCray**, **G. Poacher**, **M. J. Salisbury**, **H. R. Searle**, **E. M. Smallhorn**, **J. Trotter**.

Messrs. **W. J. Boreham**, **J. W. Bourke**, **R. M. Bourke**, **D. A. Bragg**, **P. T. Comino**, **P. R. Connors**, **E. F. Doyle**, **W. A. Edwards**, **M. V. Grainger-Smith**, **P. V. A. Haberman**, **D. J. Halberstater**, **L. Hall**, **D. J. McSherry**, **A. D. O'Meara**, **W. B. O'Shea**, **T. R. Park**, **K. A. Porter**, **F. Reichert**, **N. J. Reinhardt**, **R. H. Roberts**, **A. F. Sherlock**, **H. F. Smith**, **D. A. Stanton**, **R. W. Stephenson**, **K. M. Strain**, **C. R. Turner**, **D. C. Whebell**, **H. J. Wippell**, **R. C. Whyte**, **M. Wyer**.

Posts were granted as follows:—

Dispensing: **Miss L. I. O'Donnell**, Messrs. **R. J. Andrews**, **G. J. Bennett**, **E. G. Davidson**, **B. W. Davis**, **W. D. Hobart**, **G. W. Iloft**, **D. Symes**, **D. R. Tait**.

Practical Chemistry Quantitative: **Mr. T. G. Odium**.

Materia Medica: **Miss D. V. Lennon**.

Prescription Reading: **Mr. K. L. Doyle**.

THE NEW POISONS REGULATIONS

The following useful summary is printed in the Professional and Ethical Bulletin of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for December, 1958:—

Summary of the Labelling Requirements for Poisons

The following is a summary of the labelling requirements for the various schedules under the new poisons regulations recently gazetted.

Reg. 14(b) states that "no person shall sell any poison unless there is shown, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters at least half as large as any other word or letter, on the main face of the label attached to the container the word "POISON" in red in a white surround. The word "POISON" shall form the first line of the label, and no other words or letters, apart from the schedule number in the form S1, S2, etc., as the case may be shall appear on the same line or the white surround."

"Provided that any preparation for therapeutic use by man specified in Schedule 2 may, in lieu of the word "Poison" bear the words "Caution S2" in red in a white surround, to be followed on the next line by the words "To be used strictly as directed."

This proviso also applies to Sched. 3.

In brief the labelling requirements are as follows:—

Schedule 1.—Poison bottle. Labelled "Poison S1."

"Keep out of the reach of children." Name of the poison. First aid treatment is required for certain poisons which are listed, e.g., Carbon Bisulphide, Carbon Tetrachloride, etc.

Schedule 1 poisons are not to be sold to persons under 18. The sale is to be recorded, but the purchaser does NOT have to sign the poisons sale book. First aid treatment need not be put on the label of an S1 poisons sold on prescription or counter prescribed by a pharmacist in an emergency for a specific or individual case, the proof of the emergency shall lie on the pharmacist. See Reg. 14A, first proviso.

Schedule 2.—Labelled "Poison S2." Keep out of reach of children." If for therapeutic use by man MAY be labelled "Caution S2." "To be used strictly as directed." Not for sale to persons under 18.

Schedule 3.—May be labelled similarly to Schedule 2.

Schedule 4.—Restricted drugs. Prescription only. "Keep out of reach of children."

Schedule 5.—"Keep out of reach of children." In this schedule are included Camphorated Oil, Iodine, in liquids containing 2.5% or less of Iodine. Formaldehyde, containing more than 5%, etc.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Schedule 6.—Labelled "Poison S6." "Keep out of reach, etc." Provided that under Reg. 14B, 3rd proviso, certain substances for Veterinary use, as listed, shall be labelled "Caution S6" "For Veterinary use only." Sale to be recorded, though purchaser does not have to sign. No sale to persons under 18.

Schedule 7.—Labelled "Poison S7." "Keep out of reach, etc." Sale to be recorded and subject to certain specifications set out for the purchase of Cyanide, Thallium and Fluoracetic Acid. No sale to persons under 18.

Schedule 8.—D.D.'s. "Keep out of reach, etc." NOT FOR SALE EXCEPT ON PRESCRIPTION.

FINAL EXAMINATION PRIZE WINNERS

Prize winners announced following the Pharmacy Board's Final Examination held in November, 1958, were:—

The Kodak Prize: Mr. A. F. Sherlock.

Parke-Davis Award: Mr. A. F. Sherlock and Mr. D. J. McSherry.

Pharmaceutical Society Prizes:

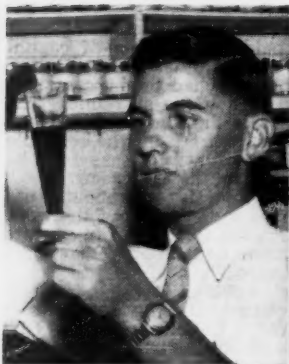
Chemistry: Mr. D. J. McSherry.

Materia Medica: Mr. A. F. Sherlock.

D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals: Mr. A. D. O'Meara.

Cowley Memorial Prize presented by the Pharmacy Board, Queensland:

Mr. W. J. Boreham and Mr. D. C. Whebell, tie.



Mr. A. F. Sherlock



Mr. D. J. McSherry



Mr. A. D. O'Meara



Mr. D. C. Whebell

Mr. A. F. Sherlock, of Rockhampton, who won the major prizes for 1958, attended the Berserker Street State School until Scholarship, after which he attended the Rockhampton High School. As a pupil from this school he passed his Junior Public Examination with 8 A's, and commenced his Pharmacy Course by becoming apprenticed to Mr. H. P. Fitzpatrick, of East street, Rockhampton.

Mr. Sherlock passed the Pharmacy Board's Intermediate Examination in February, 1957. He came to Brisbane early last year to study for the Board's Final Examination.

For relaxation, Mr. Sherlock enjoys tennis, photography and reading.

Mr. D. J. McSherry, of Mackay, who shares the Parke-Davis Prize with Mr. Sherlock, and who has been awarded the Pharmaceutical Society Chemistry Prize, attended the Mackay Christian Brothers' College up to

the Junior Examination which he passed in 1952. He then proceeded to St. Brendan's Christian Brothers' College, Yeppoon, from which school he passed his Senior Examination in 1954.

In 1955, Mr. McSherry became apprenticed to Mr. A. H. Howard, of Armati's Central Pharmacy, Mackay. In the Technical College Examinations in 1956 he obtained first place in Chemistry.

Mr. McSherry passed the Pharmacy Board's Intermediate Examination in 1957, and proceeded to Brisbane early in 1958 to study for the Board's Final Examination last November.

Mr. A. D. O'Meara, of Cairns, who has been awarded the D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals, attended the Cairns State High School, and after passing his Senior Public Examination he became apprenticed to Messrs. Ling and Tovey, D. J. Moynahan Pharmacy, Cairns.

Mr. O'Meara completed the Board's Intermediate Examination in 1957, and in 1958 he had his apprenticeship transferred to Mr. V. P. Murrell, of Newmarket, where he remained for the duration of his final year.

Mr. D. C. Whebell, of Townsville, who tied with Mr. W. J. Boreham for the Cowley Memorial Prize presented by the Pharmacy Board for Theory Pharmacy and Prescription Reading, attended the Townsville Grammar School from 1951-1954. After passing the Senior Public Examination, Mr. Whebell became apprenticed to Mr. M. J. C. Woodward, of Townsville. 1958 was a big year for Mr. Whebell; he came to Brisbane and completed the Board's Intermediate Examination in February, and was amongst the successful

candidates at the Board's Final Examination in November last.

Mr. W. J. Boreham, of Rockhampton, who with Mr. Whebell will receive the Cowley Memorial Prize, attended the Christian Brothers' College, Rockhampton. He passed the Senior Public Examination at the end of 1954, and became apprenticed to Mr. B. M. Fitzgerald, of Park avenue, Rockhampton.

Mr. Boreham passed the Board's Intermediate Examination at the end of 1957. He came to Brisbane last year to study for the Board's Final Examination, which he passed in November last.

A point of interest is that for the first time that can be recalled all the prize winners from the Final Examination, 1958, were country students. We offer them sincere congratulations on their outstanding success, coupled with very best wishes for the future.

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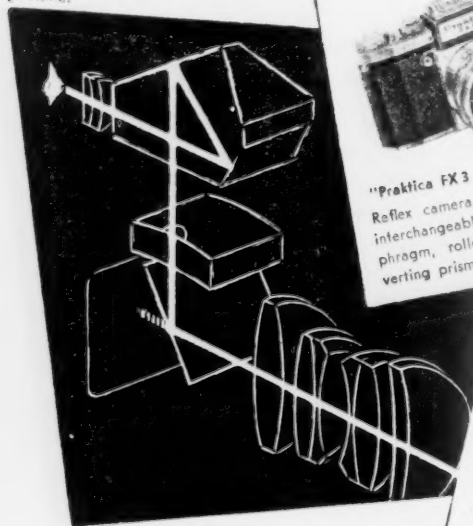
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For Hypertension

QUEENSLAND—Continued

the information received from the A.M.P. Society for a superannuation retirement fund for self-employed

QUEENSLAND—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on December 11, 1958, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers, G. Elliot, Messrs. R. V. S. Martin, J. E. McCaskie, I. M. Young, C. G. Caswell, A. B. Gainford and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Mr. A. M. Grant-Taylor, advising that he was unanimously co-opted to take the place of Mr. L. A. Stevens on the Council.

From Pharmacy Board, (1) advising results of Intermediate Examination conducted in October; (2) advising that Miss Jennifer Anderson secured the highest pass in the Intermediate Examination for 1958 and is to be the recipient of the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, commending the idea of a pharmaceutical display in the "Courier-Mail" window, and stating that early in the New Year he will explore the possibility of having a pharmacy supplement in the "Sunday Mail."

From Mr. T. G. Allen, Manager, "A.J.P.," forwarding with the compliments of the management of the Journal, a copy of "Prescription Proprietaries Guide for 1959." The Secretary reported having written thanking the Journal.

From the Secretary, Director-General of Health and Medical Services, bringing to notice certain requirements of the Poisons Regulations of 1958 and asking if these could be brought before the notice of members of the Society. Reply, advising the communication was shown to the Editor of the Society Bulletin, who advised that he has already made reference to the points mentioned, in the December issue of the Bulletin.

From North Coast Guild Zone, concerning the recording of penicillin preparations for veterinary use. Pointing out that the recording of each sale which occurs many times a day in rural areas, takes up a lot of time. Enquiring if the Society could assist by having this particular regulation modified. Members pointed out that under the new regulations it was essential for chemists to record the sale of such preparations for veterinary use. It did not call for a veterinary prescription.

From Pharmaceutical Guild, enquiring if it would be possible for the Council to introduce an explanatory leaflet concerning the new Poisons Regulations, which chemists could show to customers should the occasion demand it. After discussion, it was agreed that this question should be passed on to the Liaison Committee for further consideration by both bodies.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re Kodak Scholarship No. 4 has been awarded to Mr. Ian Pitman, of Melbourne. Also re the A.P.F., and the Constitution of the Association. This advice also announced that the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association had applied for membership of the Pharmaceutical Association.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. I. N. Earnshaw, Clayfield, Messrs. F. W. Fowler, Bowen Hills; R. P. Whyte, Indooroopilly, and A. E. Joseph, Woolloongabba.

Associate Member.—Mr. I. T. Perren.

Report on "A.J.P."—Reporting on the October issue, Mr. Gainford referred to the very good article dealing with the metric system, which was featured as the editorial in this issue. Mr. Gainford said as he read and considered the article he felt it would be advisable if the Council gave some thought to recommending transfer from the imperial to the metric system. In support of this editorial on the metric system, Mr. Gainford asked members to read the article in the same issue by Mr. Macgibbon on the adoption of the metric system by the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin said a special meeting of the Board had been held during the month concerning amendments the Board considered necessary to the Pharmacy Act.

Centenary Year Book.—Miss Elliot recalled that it had been hoped to introduce a Year Book to coincide with the Centenary in 1959. She had found difficulty in getting members of the sub-committee together to discuss this project. She had been making enquiries from various printers; but felt that as time was pressing on and the cost seemed to be heavy, it might be advisable to discard the idea of producing a Centenary Year Book. As an alternative she inquired how the Council would view the preparation of jottings from happenings in the profession during the past 100 years. If this was prepared in bulletin form, it could make probably one issue, and if it was distributed at the time of pharmacy celebrations in the Centenary next September it could probably fit in very well.

After discussion, Miss Elliot moved, Mr. Gainford seconded, that the preparation of a bulletin containing items of interest to the pharmaceutical profession for the past 100 years be prepared in bulletin form and distributed during Pharmacy Week, from September 11 to 18, 1959. Carried.

Seasonal Greetings.—The President extended best wishes for Christmas and the coming year to members of the Council and their families. Responding on behalf of the Council, Mr. Martin thanked the President for his good wishes and reciprocated by conveying the Council's good wishes for the festive season to Mr. and Mrs. Wells and family.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on January 8.

Attendance.—Messrs. C. A. Nichol (President), F. H. Phillips, N. E. Edmiston, W. A. Lenehan, R. M. Ward, A. B. Chater, W. E. Martin, A. Bell, A. W. Eberhardt, J. J. Delahunty and the Secretary.

Visitor.—Mr. Nichol extended a welcome to Mr. V. H. Coleman, from Winton. He assured Mr. Coleman that the committee is always glad to welcome country members. Mr. Coleman thanked the President and members of the committee for the invitation to be present and for the sincere welcome extended to him.

Executive Meeting.—Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Eberhardt, Mr. Bell and he met on the evening of January 5, when many matters had been discussed. The Executive was now bringing its recommendations to this meeting for further consideration and decision.

Firstly, consideration had been given to establishment of the remaining two Zones in the Greater Brisbane Area. It was suggested the meeting date and place be arranged for some time in March, for the formation of these two Zones.

Mr. Nichol said the Executive also gave consideration to Zone representation at State Branch Committee meetings. It was agreed that one representative from each of three Zones be invited to each monthly committee meeting, the invitation to be extended in order of formation of Zones. The Executive recommended that all Zones be advised of this decision, and be given full roster for the year.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. S. Morrison, Deagon, and Messrs. Nichol & Woods, 261 Albert Street, King George Square, Brisbane.

Reinstated to Membership.—Mr. J. B. Dufficy, Kalinga, and Mr. M. W. Michelmores, East Mt. Gravatt.

Branch Recording.—Mr. H. J. Burke, Down Street, North Ipswich.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, forwarding

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

the information received from the A.M.P. Society for a superannuation retirement fund for self-employed persons.

To the Registrar, Pharmacy Board, Queensland, stating it is felt in view of the increased number of girls doing pharmacy examinations, it would be advisable if, in future, a female supervisor could be provided for all Board examinations.

To Hon. K. J. Morris, Minister for Labour and Industry, inquiring if he will be good enough to receive a deputation from official pharmacy, for the purpose of discussing fully the question of day and night pharmacies. The Secretary reported that Mr. Morris' private secretary had advised that the Minister was on holidays, but as soon as he returned he would again communicate with this office concerning the date for a deputation.

To Mr. C. A. Edwards, offering congratulations on the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Nichol said it was very pleasing to see one of our members honoured for the work he had done outside pharmacy.

From Federal Secretary, conveying advice from the chairman of the Repatriation Commission, that atomisers and nebulisers can now be prescribed on Prescription Form 70. The Secretary said this information had already been sent to members.

From South Australian Branch, forwarding details of increased dispensing fees now operating in that State.

A copy of "Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules," which had been issued by the New South Wales Branch, was received. It was agreed that this guide be brought before the notice of the Liaison Committee, to consider whether anything similar could be instituted in Queensland.

Mr. Nichol said that with this guide was a card, 10 in. by 8 in., which the New South Wales Branch had made available to Guild members in that State, pointing out that as from January 1 chemists would only receive a minimum payment of monthly contributions for hospital and medical benefits. Mr. Nichol said this would do away with chemists having to receive weekly contributions. He felt it would be advisable if application could be made to the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia for permission for this branch to institute something similar. He was certain that all members at various times became very tired of receiving weekly contribution payments which were often made at most inconvenient times.

Mr. Martin endorsed the President's remarks and moved that a letter be sent to Medical Benefits Fund, enquiring if it was willing for this branch to recommend members only to receive minimum monthly contributions for the Medical Benefits Fund. Seconded by Mr. Chater. Carried.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had been referred to him during the month by Federal Office.

Merchandising.—Mr. Delahunty reported on correspondence he had received from the Merchandising Section during the month.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters coming before the Board.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Chater said during the month he had contacted the Federal Pricing Officer regarding the dispensed price for liquid ethicals. Mr. Chater said some adjustments would have to be made. He was on holidays at the present time, but would attend to these as soon as possible.

Tax Cards.—The Secretary reported that the tax cards had now come to hand, and she would like advice as to the price to be charged. She had passed the printer's quote on to Mr. Delahunty, and probably he could enlighten the committee further.

Mr. Delahunty recommended that the price to be charged be 11/3 per 100, plus postage. Seconded by Mr. Edmiston. Carried.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

of sleeping tablets. The name was not published. The

The man, Kenneth Percy Goodlet, 28, clerk, of no fixed address, was ordered three months' gaol for having carried a deleterious drug—ether—without lawful excuse, at Eden Hills on January 8.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Jan Panchet's Christmas card from Bangkok includes the news "I am to marry on March 17, please come."

Mr. B. Lees, who joined the S.A. Register from New Zealand, is now managing Mr. N. Jolly's pharmacy in Hyde Park. He left Adelaide about January 17.

Mr. R. Burlinson visited Strathalbyn in the early part of January to act as locum for Mr. R. Martin.

Mr. W. Salmon acted as locum for Mr. T. Wigley, of Torrensville, at the end of January.

Miss J. Tomlinson assisted Mr. B. Kildea, of Kingscote, in the early weeks of the month.

Mr. H. G. Collyer was the relieving manager for Mr. O'Loan, of Rugby, in the third week of January.

The following recently qualified pharmacists spent most of January completing their military training with the University Regiment: **Messrs. Shinnick, Rush, Quintrell, Abbott and Roark.**

Mr. B. Stock spent the last weeks in January as reliever for Mr. A. Evans, of Magill. He then went to Renmark to relieve Mr. R. Wheeler.

Mr. J. Pledge visited Jamestown for the whole of January under engagement to Mr. A. Bowey and Mr. B. Williams.

Mr. W. Blanks spent the last weeks of the month with Mr. G. Townsend, of Victoria Square, Adelaide.

Mr. V. Moriarty assisted at Cavanagh's Pharmacy, Maylands, for a few days in December.

Mr. P. Argall, Jnr., acted as manager for his father at Unley at the end of December and then for Mr. D. Fleer, of Hampstead, and Mr. W. Rice, of Enfield, during January.

Mr. R. Billing assisted Mr. C. Hustable, of Tusmore, in December before visiting Burra to act as manager for Mr. M. Odgers for three weeks in January.

The month of January was spent by **Mr. J. Bertram** with Mr. R. Spafford, of Glenside, and Mr. C. Reid, of Glenelg.

Mr. G. Matheson is managing the pharmacy on Henley Beach road which is controlled by Mr. J. Measday.

Miss J. Thomas sends Christmas greetings to all friends from the Paddington Children's Hospital.

Mr. M. Conigrave returned at Christmas from Kangaroo Island. In the New Year he started as manager for Mr. D. Finlayson, of Grote street, Adelaide.

Mr. K. McKellar relieved the manager (Mr. G. Moroney) at the Unley Branch of F.S.M.A. in the early part of the month.

Mr. B. Kaehne assisted during January Mr. D. Penhall (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. K. Porter (President of the Pharmacy Board) at their Royal Park and Albert Park pharmacy.

Mr. R. Klaffer has closed his pharmacy on Seacombe road near the Flagstaff Hotel.

Mr. P. Hislop was engaged by Mr. B. Russell, of Hyde Park, for several weeks in January while he had a holiday break.

Mr. A. Flower spent a few days in December with Mr. Stones, of Porter's Pharmacy, Port Adelaide.

Mr. M. Eckersly managed the Bank street pharmacy of Mr. C. C. Freeman for a fortnight in January.

In the concluding weeks of January **Mr. C. Lyons** was at his branch pharmacy on Maxwell terrace, Glen-

gowrie. The manager, Mr. J. Hulbert, went to Aldinga for his annual vacation. The North Adelaide pharmacy was in charge of Mr. R. Beckinsale.

Mr. N. Carrig has closed his pharmacy in Hindmarsh, being unable to renew his lease. Mr. W. Blanks, his manager, is at present with Mr. G. Townsend, of Victoria Square, Adelaide, and will continue as a reliever for the time being.

Mr. J. Everett, of Parade, Norwood, has moved his pharmacy two doors away.

Mr. J. Schoff has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Christie on the North East road, Walkerville.

Chemists from Great Britain.—Certificates of Identity have been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on behalf of Mr. Brian Garforth, Mr. F. L. Roberts, Mrs. J. V. Garforth.

Mr. Phil Grummet writes from London of a 5000 miles tour by motor of Europe and visiting the works of Ciba and Sandoz in Switzerland. After a few weeks of work (to recuperate) a similar tour of the United Kingdom occupied a further five weeks. A comment on a Scottish works is worth passing on. It reads: "You don't sound like an Australian. I've been with you about 2½ hours and you haven't sworn once!" Phil has been most interested in working for a time in a pharmacy where the sale volume of theatrical make-up preparations was very large. "Charming weather here. It's 3 p.m., all the lights are on, with temperature about 40, and they call it 'mild.' I wonder whether it affects them in time?"

ENGAGEMENTS

Moyle-McKellar.—The engagement is announced of Pamela, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Moyle, of Kilburn, to Keith, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. McKellar, of Blair Athol.

Elemer-Tregilgas.—The engagement is announced of Ingrid, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Elemer, of Wayville, to Bruce, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tregilgas, of Plympton.

BIRTHS

Congratulations to:

Madigan (nee Stanley).—To Patricia and Frank, at Calvary, on December 21—a daughter (Joanne Patricia).

Clerk.—At Memorial Hospital, December 27, to Nancy, wife of Thomas A. Clerk—a daughter (Jillian Margaret).

Grist.—On December 14, at Calvary, to Nan and Bob—a son (Simon William).

Mildren (nee Couch).—On January 4, at Burnside W.M. Hospital, to Kath and Brian—a daughter.

Middlemiss (nee Marles).—On January 3, at Laura Hospital, to Nan and Brian—a daughter (Gina Nan).

DEATH OF MR. H. G. L. JOHNSON

Mr. H. G. L. Johnson, 72, of Buller terrace, Alberton, who died this month, was in Porter's Pharmacy, Port Adelaide, for 58 years.

He was a Director until five years ago. He was active in the business until he became ill several months ago.

He was a consistent helper with charitable organisations.

Mr. Johnson is survived by his widow and two children.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A woman was charged in the Adelaide Police Court with having attempted to take her life by an overdose

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

of sleeping tablets. The name was not published. The woman was alleged to have taken a large number of the tablets because she "wanted to die." She was released on a £10 good behaviour bond for 12 months. No conviction was recorded.

OPIUM SEIZED

Customs officers discovered about £200 worth of opium hidden in the cargo ship Rockhampton Star at Port Adelaide during the month.

A packet of 11 oz. of prepared opium was found sewn into the canvas cover of a windlass. An opium pipe and other articles for smoking opium were found concealed in a length of timber which had been split and gouged out like a child's pencil case. Other Customs officers found a jar of opium mixed with vegetable extract hanging by a string in the inside of a steering shaft casing.

ACADEMIC HONOURS

Results published by the University of Adelaide include the following:—

R. H. Billing—Economic Geography and Commercial Law (Credit).

B. Stock—Organic Chemistry II (Distinction).

Mrs. Z. Rostek—Geology I.

Miss F. Paterson—English I.

R. G. Chesney—Biology I.

D. King—Medicine, Second Year.

Of those doing the Diploma in Chiropody Course at School of Mines, Mr. J. R. Pickering (a Council member) has completed the course; Mr. F. Broadbent has completed the Second Year; and Mr. K. Netting has completed the First Year.

CONTROL OF NEW DRUGS ADVOCATED BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH

Dr. A. R. Southwood, the Director-General of Health for South Australia, in a statement published in the press during the month expressed the belief that greater control is necessary to protect the public from potential harm involved in taking a new drug except under proper medical direction. His statement is taken from the introduction to the December issue of "Good Health." The following quotation is taken from the text of the article: "The task (of remembering official names and restrictions on the growing number of recognised drugs) has been made difficult with the introduction of complex organic drugs and the marketing of innumerable preparations by manufacturing chemists."

Dr. Southwood pointed out that in South Australia the possession and sale of drugs and poisons is controlled by two Acts, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Food and Drugs Act, under which poisons are controlled.

Only continued co-operation by the professions with the Health Department could assure success in the control of the hazards of drugs, Dr. Southwood said.

RETURN FROM ABROAD

Travellers who returned on December 26 included Joan Nicholson, Nancy Cooper and Pat Munyard. They had a very enjoyable motor tour through many European countries as well as England. They were able to get as much work as they wished in both hospital and private practice. The two former returned to the staff of the Friendly Societies Medical Association and the latter to A. Michaels & Son, of Alberton.

ETHER ADDICT GAOLED

How a self-confessed ether addict had posed as a doctor in an attempt to obtain a 5-lb. winchester of the drug was told by Sergeant Samuels in the Adelaide Police Court during the month.

The man, Kenneth Percy Goodlet, 28, clerk, of no fixed address, was ordered three months' gaol for having carried a deleterious drug—ether—without lawful excuse, at Eden Hills on January 8.

Goodlet was also ordered a further three months' gaol, making a total of six months, on an admitted charge of false pretences.

The second charge alleged that Goodlet had caused to be delivered to himself a 5-lb. winchester of ether by pretending that he was Dr. Anderson, of Kapunda, that the stock of ether at the hospital was exhausted, and that more ether was needed urgently for a midwifery case.

Sergeant Samuels said that Goodlet had pretended to Mr. Le-Gray, Manager of Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd., that he wanted the ether for a midwifery case. Ether was obtained and Goodlet later arrived at Le-Gray's house to collect it.

Goodlet told Le-Gray that he had practised in Guy's Hospital, London, for seven years. He added that he would have to leave in a hurry as he had to attend an operation on a 15-year-old girl suffering from cancer.

Le-Gray took Goodlet to the home of Dr. Russell at Belair. In the car Goodlet was sniffing at the cork of the ether bottle and held it on his lap.

Later, on a pretext, Le-Gray took Goodlet in the car to the home of Inspector Gully, of the C.I.B., where he was introduced as Dr. Anderson.

Inspector Gully recognised the defendant as Goodlet and told him so, said the prosecutor.

Goodlet was later taken to C.I.B. headquarters, where he was questioned by Constable Timothy. He admitted he was not a doctor.

Goodlet said, "I am no longer a decent member of society. I will go to gaol."

Sergeant Samuels said that Goodlet has tried to cut his wrists with a broken plate while in gaol awaiting trial.

Goodlet was committed for sentence on a charge of having broken into the house of Douglas Harwood Jarvis at Unley Park on January 7 and stolen a camera, £1/10/- in cash and 26 coins worth £2.

He had admitted the charge.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on December 15, 1958, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was received and acknowledged.

Letter to Brooklyn College of Pharmacy covering despatch of complimentary copy of Galenical Note Book.

N.S.W. Government Gazette Notice from the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising that name of G. H. Griffin is replaced on the Register of Pharmacists in that State.

Apprentices.—Several matters relating to practical work of apprentices and supervision of such were brought before the meeting. In each case progress was noted, and direction given to the Registrar for further action to be taken.

Letters to fourth year students who have not reached 21 years of age, and for whom the four-year apprenticeship has not been completed, warning them that they cannot take charge of a pharmacy until registered.

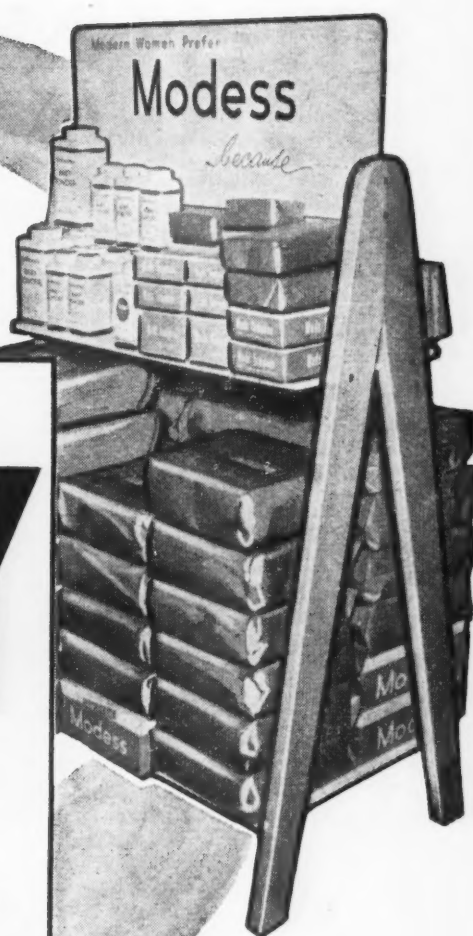
Finance.—Accounts totalling £612/15/- were passed for payment.

Inspections.—Inspectors' reports covering investigations during the month were received and the necessary action authorised in each case.

Correspondence and legal opinions were also received and considered. The Registrar was directed to carry

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

out the Board's decisions implementing necessary action

questionnaire for N.A.P.S.A., and asking for suggestions. The President reported that no suggestions had been made.

Education—Annual Prizes.—The Senior Lecturer sub-

MEMO TO HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

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Atropine Sulphate	0.8 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Atropine Sulphate	1.2 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Morphine Sulphate	10 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Morphine Sulphate	16 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Morphine Sulphate	20 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Papaveretum	20 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
Papaveretum	10 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

out the Board's decisions implementing necessary action following this consideration.

P.A.A. Conference.—The drafts of two proposed remits to the P.A.A. Conference in May were resubmitted, but discussion was postponed to the January meeting to enable members to give further consideration to the details. The President asked members to consider the preparation of further remits to the Conference.

Depots.—Applications for the registration of depots were received from: W. B. Lalor (Port Elliot), C. A. Newson (Mylor), D. R. Webb (Edithburgh, Stansbury and Warooka), L. H. Manning (Meningie and Narrung), E. F. Williams (Tarpeena, Nangwarry and Kalangadoo).

Christmas Greetings.—The President expressed to members of the Board his appreciation of the help given him in carrying out his duties during the past year, and offered them his sincere best wishes for Christmas and the New Year; to be extended also to members' families. He also extended similar good wishes to the Registrar and members of the office staff.

Mr. Hill responded on behalf of members, thanking the President for his guidance at all times. The Registrar also responded.

Practising Certificates.—Application for registration received from Mr. B. U. Lees (of New Zealand).

Letter to Mr. W. F. Wilson, advising Certificate of Identity and certified photograph forwarded to N.S.W. Pharmacy Board.

Certificate of Identity and certified photograph of Mr. R. Bateson received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

G. Valente—change of name to Julian Valente—production of Memorandum from Registrar-General of Deeds.

Relievers.—Mr. P. J. T. Argall to Mr. C. D. Nicholas; Mr. J. S. Bertram to Messrs. J. Ware and D. Cocks; Mr. H. G. Collyer to Mrs. E. Gilchrist; Mr. M. R. Eckersley to Messrs. D. G. Fenn and P. M. Spurling; Mr. A. M. Flower to Messrs. J. Hardy and N. W. Gaunt; Mr. P. A. Hislop to Mr. H. Barnes; Mr. D. King to Messrs. E. R. Stevens and M. J. Woollard and Royal Adelaide Hospital; Mr. V. J. Moriarty to Miss E. E. Gibson; Mr. M. G. Ramsey to F.S.M.A. (King William street) and Messrs. O. P. Conley and J. H. Upton.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on January 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, A. Russell, B. G. Wandke and Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—From Miss K. Lynas, expressing thanks for letter of sympathy.

To Major G. D. Jordan and Mr. P. D. McColl, expressing sympathy in recent bereavements.

To Professor D. O. Jordan (from the President), congratulating him on appointment as first President of the Australasian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering. (Telephoned acknowledgment to the President.)

From the Public Relations Secretariat, forwarding copy of two-page supplement in the "Advertiser" of the all-night pharmacy. Received.

To Major-General G. W. Symes, C.B., M.C., Private Secretary, inviting His Excellency the Governor to open the Conference of P.A.A. on May 25.

December issue of "Good Health for South Australia" from State Department of Public Health, containing exclusively "List of Restricted Drugs."

From the Public Relations Secretariat, forwarding

questionnaire for N.A.P.S.A., and asking for suggestions. The President reported that no suggestions had been made.

Education—Annual Prizes.—The Senior Lecturer submitted a report on examination results to assist the Council in the awarding of academic honours as a result of the November, 1958, examinations. After consideration of the details the following awards were made:—

Patterson Memorial Prize for Top Distinction (First Year).—William Leslie Craigie.

J. H. Hardy Prize for Elementary Pharmacy.—Gaynor Jeanette Florence Combe.

Francis Hardey Faulding Memorial Prize (Second Year).—Rosalie Edith Martin.

Parke-Davis Awards (Third Year).—Donald John Hyde and Pauline Stanfield.

Kodak (A/sia) Pty. Ltd. Award (Fourth Year).—Kevin James Donaldson.

N. H. Tonkin Memorial Prize for Pharmacology.—Helen Muriel Jenner.

Silver Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society.—Rosslyn Jayne Hewitt.

Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society.—Ashley John Byrne.

The Secretary was directed to forward the information to the Registrar of the University, with a request for inclusion in the Commemoration programme.

Other matters relating to education were submitted by the Senior Lecturer and the Secretary, and dealt with. The necessary action in these cases was approved.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £883/15/9 were passed for payment.

Pharmaceutical Conference Fund.—Reference was made to the possibility of an increase in donations made by the three bodies to the Conference, and consideration of this matter was postponed until the February meeting.

Outstanding Subscriptions.—The Secretary reported that the position at the moment was better than in former years; only 23 subscriptions remained outstanding, and some of those members were at present out of the state. It was resolved that the matter be reviewed following the February meeting, and that the Treasurer forward a personal letter regarding each outstanding amount to the members concerned.

Receipt of Board's proportion of administration costs for half-year ended December 31, 1958, viz., £606/4/9. Education account for year ended December 31, 1958, was submitted by the Secretary. Various items were reviewed and the account was received.

The list of laboratory breakages during 1958 was tabled by the Secretary, who said that fourth year accounts for refunds and outstanding amounts would be prepared prior to the February meeting.

Civil Defence Lectures.—The Secretary reported that the four speakers had indicated that they were willing to prepare a summary of their lectures on Civil Defence for publication in the Journal.

P.A.A. Conference.—The President submitted a progress report on activities of the Adelaide Conference Committee during the interval between the December and January meetings. The Conference Committee had met on the evening of January 5.

Post-graduate Sessions.—Mr. Johnson reported that owing to a change in management personnel of the South Australian Brewing Company Ltd., his tentative arrangements for a night visit had been determined. The President stated that he would make a statement in this matter to the half-yearly meeting and also circulate the information with the notice calling that meeting. Mr. Johnson was thanked for his effort in arranging the post-graduate sessions for 1958, after he had indicated that he would not be available for convening in 1959. It was then resolved:

(a) That Miss Z. M. Walsh be convenor for the 1959 post-graduate programmes, and

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

(b) That the 1959 sessions consist of a visit and inspection to a suitable industrial undertaking to be decided by Miss Walsh, and a week-end convention along similar lines to that held in August, 1957.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. K. G. McKellar, R. J. Shinnick and B. Garforth (Eng.), Misses R. J. Hewitt and J. V. Nicholson.

Group Decreasing Temporary Assurance.—As members had not completed examination of the three copies which were circulated for interchanging, further consideration was deferred until the February meeting.

Education Advancement Fund.—Mr. Johnson agreed to draft a statement in collaboration with the President, to be forwarded to members of the Society with the notice of general meeting on February 23. The Secretary was directed to place the item of examination of the draft on the agenda for the February Council meeting.

Function for Newly Qualified Members.—Consideration was given to the arrangement of a suitable function, at which Standard Certificates would be presented to students successful at the November examinations who had completed their apprenticeship. In view of the lack of support in recent years for similar functions, it was decided that there be a variation in 1959. Mr. Lipsham submitted a statement to the meeting proposing a personal approach to interested members such as masters of successful students rather than the block circular forwarded to all members in past years. The suggestion was accepted in principle, and the Secretary was directed to discuss detail with Mr. Lipsham, who would prepare the original drafts of letters to be used in the direct approach. It was also agreed that the function be a formal type of dinner.

Proposed New Prospectus.—Consideration of this matter was deferred until February, pending a report of the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson and Lipsham.

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THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Churchill Building, Gawler Place, Adelaide, on December 8, 1958, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell, G. P. Bartold, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, J. C. Measday, V. L. Mitchell, and L. H. Duncan (Secretary).

All-Night Pharmacy.—The President reported upon the purchase of the shares in Burden Ltd., and other business related thereto. The business had been taken over as from December 1, 1958, and arrangements were well under way for the pharmacy to commence operations at night on December 15, 1958.

Merchandising Advertising Publicity Scheme.—It was decided that consideration of this be deferred till the next meeting.

Wholesale Distribution of Ethicals.—The Secretary reported that no reply had been received from Eli Lilly and Co. concerning the lack of availability of their lines on Saturday mornings.

D.H.A. and Bickford Parcel Buys.—A letter from the Federal Merchandising Service was read. It was resolved to send a copy of this letter to Mr. Furler, the State Managing Director, and ask that consideration be given to the same parcel buy as at present granted by F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.

Taxation Cards.—The recommendations of the Trade and Commerce Committee were reported to the meeting and a sample card and quotations were submitted.

Newcastle Branch Merchandising Meetings.—The Secretary advised that no information had been received from Mr. Conolly, Secretary, N.S.W. Branch, regarding the speakers at these meetings.

Margin for Skill.—The Secretary advised that no reply had been received from the Chamber of Manufactures to the request for copies of the awards in all States of the Commonwealth. It was decided to request the Chamber again to forward this information.

P.B.A. Inspector.—The Secretary read a letter from the Federal Secretary stating that an inspector had full power to ask for invoices from an approved person under the National Health Act.

P.M.S.—It was decided that members be informed that ready prepared medicines should not be used to fulfil P.M.S. prescriptions, as these should always be extemporaneously prepared. The Secretary was again instructed to write to Mr. S. Fewell, asking whether the matter could be referred to the Department of Health, Canberra, for their early advices.

New Retail Price List.—The Secretary reported that these had been received and that copies would be handed to the Pricing Committee for the purpose of bringing up to date the roneoed amendment sheets issued since the list was forwarded to Melbourne for printing. Immediately these had been roneoed the books would be distributed to members.

Dispensing Fee Scale.—A final proof had been received, and printed copies would be distributed at an early date.

Alphabetical Index for the Retail Price List.—It was decided that enquiries be made at Rigbys, E. S. Wigg & Son, and Sands & McDougall to ascertain whether a ready-prepared index would be suitable. If not, that a quote be obtained for the special preparation of an alphabetical index for the purpose.

Third Schedule Poisons.—The Secretary presented a letter from the Department of Public Health, stating that the next issue of the Department's quarterly bulletin "Good Health" would give a list of Third Schedule Poisons. It was decided to inform members that the list of third schedule poisons was included in that particular publication.

Requests for Restricted Items.—The Secretary read a letter from a member who stressed the fact that he was frequently asked to supply items which came under various restricted schedules. He pointed out that in some circumstances the request for a prescription and an explanation of the position was sufficient, but in other cases this caused annoyance to the customers. It was decided that members be requested to do everything in their power to draw the attention of their customers to the fact that a prescription was necessary and to obtain one from the local practitioner; also that Guild members themselves would be requested to do everything in their power to prevent this undesirable practice. It was also decided to advise the member that the next issue of "Good Health" would contain a list of third schedule poisons.

The Secretary was also instructed to write to Mr. McCarthy and refer the matter to him.

P.A.T.A. Annual Election of Councillors.—A letter dated November 20 was read and it was resolved that the Guild endorse the nomination of Mr. G. H. Watson.

Request Seeking Compulsory Opening of Chemist's Shops on Saturday Nights.—"The Advertiser," December 1, 1958, was presented to the meeting. It was decided that this be received.

New Member Elected.—Mr. J. L. Jeffery, 291a Marion Road, Kurralt Park.

Trade and Commerce Committee Report.—The Chairman reported upon Retail Week representative and Savlon.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer referred to the new Retail Price List, which was being brought up to date before despatch to members. Several queries arising from a new scale had been dealt with during the month.

Newspaper Publicity Correspondence.—As it was con-



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

sidered desirable to have one spokesman who would be recognised by the newspapers, it was resolved that the Secretary write to the Editors of the "News," "Mail," and "Advertiser," intimating that Mr. Lloyd Miller, the State President, had been appointed spokesman for the Guild in South Australia.

Greetings.—The President extended Christmas Greetings to all committee members and thanked them for their services during the past year. Mr. Russell reciprocated those good wishes and asked the President to convey the season's greetings to his wife and family.

The meeting was then declared closed.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Churchill Building, Gawler place, Adelaide, on January 12, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, V. L. Mitchell, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Lean, G. P. Bartold, J. W. Stain, and J. C. Measday, and the Secretary.

All-night Pharmacy.—The President reported upon the operations of the all-night pharmacy. He considered this needed no elaboration, as all members of the Committee were aware of the progress that had been made.

Wholesale Distribution of Ethicals.—The Secretary reported that no reply had been received from Eli Lilly & Co. to the follow-up letter. The Federal Delegate (Mr. Cotterell) made a note to discuss this matter with the Federal office.

D.H.A. Bickford Parcel Buys.—The Secretary read a letter from the managing director in S.A., advising that a Merchandising Committee meeting of that company would be held in January, and that this matter would be placed on the agenda. It was decided that the Secretary should send a copy of this letter to the Federal Merchandising Service.

Taxation Cards.—Mr. Patrick reported upon the progress to date, and presented a proof of the card. It was resolved to accept the proof, with the small modifications suggested, and authorise the Secretary to place a firm order for 50,000 copies.

Speakers for Merchandising Groups.—The Secretary read a letter received from the N.S.W. Association, suggesting that Mr. L. W. Smith, the State President, address members on January 19. The Chairman (Mr. Miller) had suggested that a letter be forwarded to N.S.W., advising that January was not a good month. It was resolved that the President's action be endorsed.

Mr. Cotterell then read a letter from the Newcastle Pharmacists' Association received by him, and this letter was passed on to Mr. Patrick for his information.

Margin for Skill.—The Secretary advised that despite a further letter to the Chamber of Manufactures information on this matter had still not been provided. The Secretary said he would telephone the Chamber regarding the delay.

Alphabetical Index.—The Secretary reported that an index sold by Sands & McDougall Pty. Ltd. would be suitable for the retail price index, but it would need repunching. In view of the possible cost of the repunching, it was suggested that a quote be obtained, also that Whillans & Ormiston Ltd. be requested to submit a quote.

Ready Prepared Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits.—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Fewell, stating that he had again written to Canberra, seeking a decision in this matter. This letter was received.

D.H.A. and F.H.F.—Re Policy of Minimum Packs.—The Secretary read a letter from D.H.A., stating that they would be pleased to meet Guild representatives. No reply had been received from F. H. Faulding. It was decided that arrangements be made for an interview to take place in the second week in February, and that a sub-committee comprising Messrs. Miller, Cotterell and Stain attend the interview.

Nestles' Lactogen—Special Group Prices.—Mr. Cotterell reported upon discussion by Mr. Patrick and himself and the manager of Nestles, and the meeting was informed that a further report would be received from Nestles in January.

Kotex—Kleenex.—Matter referred to the pricing officer for his consideration and report at the next meeting.

Repatriation Commission—Aids to Treatment List.—Atomisers and nebulisers had been taken off the Surgical Aids list and placed on the Aids to Treatment list.

Resignation of Secretary.—The President advised that the Secretary (Mr. L. H. Duncan) had discussed with him the question of relinquishing his office of Secretary of the Guild. This decision had been forced upon him by the additional work involved in the growth of the Guild in the past twelve months, and particularly as a result of the acquisition of the all-night pharmacy. In view of the proposed merchandising advertising publicity scheme, it appeared that the work would further increase, and therefore he would not have sufficient time to give the job all the care and attention it deserved. He therefore had reluctantly decided to resign his office as Secretary.

It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the executive committee to take appropriate action, and call for applications by advertisement if necessary.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he would do all in his power to assist the Guild in the transition stage, and would carry on until such time as a successor was appointed.

Merchandising Publicity Advertising Scheme.—In view of the position that has arisen as a result of the resignation of the Secretary, it was decided to defer the discussion of this scheme for the time being.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—The thirty-fourth congress would be held at Perth, commencing on Monday, August 24, 1959.

New Member Elected.—Burden Limited, 49 King William street, Adelaide. It was resolved that this company be approved as a member of the Guild, and that authority be given to this company to provide a twenty-four hour service to the public. The company had been sponsored by the Guild as the official after hours centre for the handling of emergency and after hours prescriptions. The meeting was informed that the shop was open from nine in the morning until eleven at night, and that after eleven a fully qualified pharmacist was present on the premises to dispense any prescriptions required by the public.

Superannuation Funds.—Mr. Bardolph advised that he understood Federal office was discussing the question of superannuation funds. Mr. Cotterell stated that he would refer this matter to the Federal Secretary for further advice.

Trade and Commerce Committee Report.—The Chairman (Mr. Patrick) referred to various matters, the main items being:—



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

1. Letter sent to all manufacturers with whom the Guild have Chemist Only contracts.
2. February Baby Month campaign.
3. National Pharmaceutical Union, London, concerning advertising, publicity at present being carried out in Australia.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Cotterell referred to Parke-Davis prices, new retail Price Book and amendments, insufficient notice given by manufacturers of proposed price reductions.

Two for One Offers.—The Federal Delegate read a notice issued by the N.S.W. Guild to all its members concerning two for one offers. In view of the important implications of two for one offers, it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Trade and Commerce Committee for their further report.

Christmas Calendars.—Mr. Mitchell reported that he had given the question of Christmas calendars a great deal of thought, and he made various submissions to the meeting which he considered worthy of consideration by the Federal Merchandising Service.

It was decided that Mr. Mitchell submit these ideas in writing to the Secretary, who would refer them to the Federal Merchandising Service. At the same time, the Federal Merchandising Service to be asked what progress was being made concerning the Christmas calendars for December, 1959.

After Hours Staff.—The manager of Burden Limited, Mr. Measday, sought permission to advertise for permanent staff in the "Gilseal Bulletin." It was resolved that this request be granted.

Guild Name on Late Secretary's Premises.—The meeting was informed that the name of the Guild was still showing outside the premises of the late Secretary. It was decided that the Secretary should contact Messrs. Levitt or Valentine and inquire whether this was correct, and if so to ask them to kindly remove such a sign.

Supply of Sulphanilamide Drugs.—As many of these drugs were likely to be superseded, the question of re-ordering stocks was of great concern, in view of the value of the stocks held by various members throughout Australia. It was thought that it would be better for members to buy from another rather than re-order from manufacturers. As a result, it was decided that in the next issue of the Gilseal Bulletin members should be asked to make inquiries from others nearby for the purchase of their surplus stocks, or an exchange of drugs, whichever could be negotiated.

Megacillin Injections—Vitaphen Tablets.—The meeting was informed that F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. would replace both of these lines. The Secretary was instructed to obtain confirmation of this and inform members accordingly.

Lack of Availability of Pharmaceutical Supplies.—The lack of availability of specific supplies owing to certain wholesalers being closed over the whole Christmas period was discussed, particularly in view of the fact that some of the smaller wholesalers were open on the same days as the chemists. It was decided that the Secretary should write to the Federal Office and ask them to refer this matter to the Standing Committee or the Chief Pharmacist of the Commonwealth Health Department or other suitable officials.

Third Schedule Drugs Being Sold for Veterinary Purposes.—The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. McCarthy, inquiring the correct procedure before selling third schedule drugs for veterinary purposes.

The meeting then closed.

Western Australia

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. B. B. Caldwell has opened a pharmacy at Morley Park.

Mr. V. R. Lewis has purchased Mr. R. M. Plenderleith's pharmacy at Maniana, and Mr. J. D. Forgan has purchased Mr. E. A. O'Callaghan's pharmacy at Scarborough.

Mr. L. E. Webster has been appointed manager of Boan's Pharmacy in succession to Mr. R. C. Clarke, who has purchased Mr. R. K. Archer's pharmacy at Mosman Park.

Obituary.—We extend our sympathy to Mr. N. D. Lee, of Boulder, on the death of his mother at the age of 84.

Sympathy is also extended to Mr. B. A. Maywood, of Mosman Park, on the death of his father, Mr. L. R. Maywood, who was the Pharmaceutical Council's poisons inspector until he became ill a few months ago.

Mr. B. R. Carlisle, who qualified at the November Examination, was a passenger in a car which collided with an unlighted stationary truck on Christmas Eve. Brian escaped with head injuries and was discharged from hospital after a few days. At the time of writing he was still an outpatient at Royal Perth Hospital and was making good progress.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. I. Spence, of Corrigin, on the arrival of their fourth daughter.

Mr. J. Berinson, of Mt. Lawley, left on the "Strathnaver" on December 29 for a six months' visit to England.

Messrs. H. Rosenberg and H. Schwartz, who qualified at the November Examinations, are spending a working holiday in the eastern States.

N.A.P.S.A.—Delegates and members of the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, who were holding their Congress in Perth, were entertained by the Pharmaceutical Council at dinner at Rosetta Lodge on January 12. Other guests included Mrs. E. Adlard and Mrs. B. Ewell, representing the Women Pharmacists' Association, and Mr. G. D. Allan, representing the Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

FIRST YEAR PASSES

Congratulations to the following pharmacists who passed their first year examination in the Pharmacy Fellowship Course:—

General and Applied Psychology.—E. E. Down, K. M. Kidd, E. G. Kirk, K. L. Medd, Miss E. M. Moore, J. N. Peel, Mrs. L. Raiter, L. Rapoport, D. C. Tyler, R. C. Watson.

Pharmacy Management.—C. O. Carter, D. R. Edwards, Miss M. J. Hill, C. M. Kearney, K. M. Kidd, J. E. G. Lewis, Miss E. M. Moore, R. R. Nicholls, L. Rapoport.

Chemists on holidays recently included Mrs. J. S. Gunning, of Manjimup (Mrs. F. M. Larsen relieving); Mr. B. A. Maywood, of Mosman Park (Mrs. G. Lucraft); Mr. E. E. Knight, of Collie (Mrs. A. V. Garbin); Mr. J. Crawford, of Beaconsfield (Mrs. A. V. Garbin); Mr. W. O. Cobain, of Inglewood (Mrs. J. D. Forgan); Mr. M. J. Cobain, of Mt. Lawley (Mrs. H. Austin); Mr. J. H. Whitlock, of Boulder (Mr. I. Rear); Mr. R. C. Watson, of Manning (Mr. B. F. McMahon); and Mr. J. S. Miler, of Merredin (Miss M. Clement).

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Congratulations to Miss Morgan and Mr. Challis on winning the Parke-Davis Prize for 1958.

Our best wishes for a speedy recovery to Mr. Rudi Sharma, who was involved in a car accident during the New Year holidays.

Pharmacy Board Election.—Congratulations to Mr. Ralph on his election to the Pharmacy Board, and to Miss M. Williams and Mr. Arthur Smith, who were re-elected for a further three years.

Miss Chris. Meyer has returned to Tasmania after spending Christmas with her family on the mainland.

Among others who are holidaying during January are Miss Elizabeth Davies, who chose Conningham, and Mr. Athol Townley, who went to Dover.

Wedding.—Our very best wishes to Mr. David Tre-mayne and Miss Heather Stewart, who were married on January 14.

Bon voyage to Miss Sally Smart, who leaves very soon for a trip to England, where she hopes to stay for about 12 months.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ian McIntosh on the birth of their son.

We extend a welcome to Tasmania to Mr. Bernie Gerrand and Mr. Raymond Phillips of Victoria, Miss Noela Jones of Queensland, and Mr. Richard Jones of Great Britain.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly
Meeting

The Board met at Hobart on December 10.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Ronald John Leith (ex Victoria) was registered, subject to Mr. Leith presenting a statutory declaration.

Syllabus.—A letter was read from Mr. D. W. Tapping, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, stating that after thoroughly investigating all aspects of Pharmaceutical Education in Tasmania the Council of the Society, with the approval of the Director of Education and Minister for Health, recommend that a full-time course in Pharmacy be commenced in 1960. It was further recommended that the new syllabus which had been agreed to start in 1959 by the Board be delayed one year to 1960 to synchronise with the commencement of the new two-year full-time course, and asking for the Board's consideration of these recommendations.

The meeting resolved that the present 1958 syllabus be extended to 1959 and that on January 1, 1960, a full-time two-year academic course in Pharmacy be introduced.

Apprentices.—J. Alexander—Further to the minutes of November 12, 1958, it was resolved that Mr. J. Alexander, of Suva, Fiji, be advised that the Board referred him to their original decision (per the Board's letter of June 14, 1956), and that as well, enquiries had led the Board to believe that there was not a vacancy for an apprentice at the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Pharmacy Regulation Amendments.—The meeting resolved that this matter be held over to the next meeting.

Poisons Act.—

Noscapine and Toclase.—A letter was received from Vick Products Pty. Ltd., asking for direction as to the control in Tasmania of these two chemicals. It was resolved that the company be notified that Noscapine, being a derivative of Opium, would fall under the same section as Opium, and therefore would be classed as a Part I First Schedule Poison, and that as regards Toclase, the Board was awaiting further advice and would be pleased if Vick Products Pty. Ltd. would specify the percentages intended to be used.

"Relaxa" Tabs.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health, asking for the present position of this product under the Poisons Schedules and whether the Board contemplated any action regarding the alleged habit-forming qualities of this product as set out in an attached letter from the Commonwealth Health Department.

The Registrar was instructed to advise that "Relaxa" Tabs. are not controlled, but in view of the accompanying letter from the Commonwealth Health Department, enquiries will be made in other States as to regulations that may have been instituted and that the Board would refer Dr. Murray to an extract dated October 18, 1958, page 952, of "The British Medical Journal," as sent out by the National Health and Medical Research Council regarding addiction to this class of product.

Parke-Davis Prize and J. L. Gould Memorial Prize.—It was resolved that the Parke-Davis Prize for 1958 be awarded to Miss H. Morgan and Mr. D. Chellis, with the provision that if a candidate was unable to accept this prize it then be awarded to Mr. J. K. Bester.

No candidate qualified for the J. L. Gould Memorial Prize.

Report on Papers.—Mr. Stephens suggested for consideration at the next meeting an amending regulation providing for a detailed report to be given by the Examiner on the application of a student with a payment of a suggested fee of £1/1/-.

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on January 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, T. A. Stephens, I. R. McIntosh.

Chairman.—In the absence of the President, Mr. T. A. Stephens was elected to the chair.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Barrie H. B. Gerrand (ex Victoria), Richard Vaughan Janes (ex Great Britain), Noela Gwynlan Jones (ex Queensland), Raymond Frank Phillips (ex Victoria) and Joan Margaret Rogers (ex New South Wales) were registered.

Apprentices.—An application for entrance into Pharmacy was received from Mr. Surendra Singh, who had gained the Senior Cambridge Certificate of Fiji, including passes in Chemistry, Biology and Physics.—The Registrar was directed to advise that the Board would be pleased to receive proof of his qualifications before he commenced his apprenticeship, and that subject to approval of the Head of the Department of Pharmacy he would be required to do a four-year term of apprenticeship with a four-year Academic course under the 1958 syllabus.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £112/9/8 were passed for payment.

Report on Papers.—It was resolved that the question of a report on examination papers be referred to the next meeting of the Examination Committee for consideration.

TASMANIA—Continued

Poisons Act

Toclase.—The Registrar was directed to advise Vick Products Pty. Ltd. that as the Regulations stand at the moment Toclase was not controlled, but that the Board would be pleased if Vick Products Pty. Ltd. would advise on the completion of its product the exact percentage that would be used.

"Relaxa Tabs."—Replies were received from the Pharmacy Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland regarding this matter.—The Registrar was directed to advise the Director of Public Health that as inquiries had shown that only one State in Australia controlled "Relaxa Tabs" the Board would not be contemplating any control of this preparation.

Sulphuric Acid Containers.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health asking the Board to consider what action would be required to control the use of plastic containers for Sulphuric Acid.—Matter deferred pending further information regarding the type of container.

Prescriptions.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health asking for information regarding Regulations covering prescriptions in relation to dangerous drugs.

The Registrar was directed to refer Dr. Murray to Regulation 9 (4) (b) and (g) of the Poisons Regulations 1953.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia of the intention of holding a Conference of Pharmacy Boards in Adelaide in May, 1959, and asking whether the Board would be represented at the meeting and for any items for inclusion on the agenda.—Matter deferred to next meeting.

Reciprocity—Recognition South African Pharmacy Board.—A letter was received from the South African Pharmacy Board asking whether this Board was prepared to afford their qualifications recognition and to what extent on a reciprocal basis.

The Registrar advised that Dr. Burgin had stated that the South African Pharmacy Board syllabus was comparable to Tasmania.

It was resolved that this matter be deferred until it had been considered at the forthcoming Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

Report on Exercises.—A report was received and approved from the Head of the Department of Pharmacy on the Exercises that had been done in the Practical classes during the year.

It was further stated in the report that it was the intention of the Chemistry Department to permit students to do either Organic Chemistry II Tech., or Organic Chemistry II University, the latter in accordance with the new 1960 full time syllabus.

The report was received and approved.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were appointed for 1959:—

Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, J. H. Gould, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, C. A. Robertson, A. K. Smith, E. H. Shield, I. B. McLeod, J. M. Beaumont, J. B. Warland Browne, G. A. Calver, A. G. Crane, W. D. Rumney, J. A. Ingram, B. J. Shirrefs, F. H. Cartledge, Dr. J. C. Burgin, Dr. I. R. Bick, Dr. A. Komzak, Dr. J. B. Polya, Messrs. L. J. McLeod, L. E. Wing, C. P. Roots, E. N. Lee and I. R. McIntosh.

Election Results.—A letter was received from the

Returning Officer stating that at the Board election held on January 5 the following votes were received:—

Mrs. M. Hill	19
Mr. I. R. McIntosh	51
Mr. B. L. Ralph	51
Mr. A. K. Smith	64
Miss M. L. Williams	52

The Returning Officer further advised that the drawing of a lot was won by Mr. Ralph from Mr. McIntosh, and that he therefore declared Mr. Smith, Miss Williams and Mr. Ralph elected, the term of office being three years.

Mr. Stephens thanked Mr. McIntosh for the time that he had spent with the Board.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Mr. McLeod advised that he had received notification from Dr. C. E. Cook, Chairman of the Uniform Poisons Schedules Committee, of the intention to hold a Conference of the Committee in February, 1959, in Sydney, and asking for the representative of this State to be present.

Mr. McLeod stated that he regretted it would be inconvenient for him to attend the Conference. Another member of the Board might be prepared to attend in his place.

The meeting closed at 9.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on December 15, 1958, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, L. W. Palfreyman, C. B. Dillon, E. H. Shield, K. H. Jenkins, A. G. Crane, C. A. Robertson, G. S. Copeland, and the Secretary.

Tax Cards.—A copy of the Western Australian tax deduction cards was received, together with advice from Mr. Dallimore as to costs, etc.—The meeting decided that arrangements should be made to have advertisements on our next printing, and that members be advised through the "Gileseal News" that cards were available from the Guild office.

"Dexsal."—A reply was received from D.H.A. regarding display material available for the "Dexsal" month. The meeting decided to advise Mr. Ross, Federal Merchandising Service, regarding the position.

"Slimbix."—A letter was received from Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd. regarding the "Chemists Only" policy for "Slimbix."

Aluminium Production Commission.—A reply to our letter was received regarding further information required re payment for medicines by members of their fund.—The meeting decided that the Guild cannot give discounts to individual members, and that Mr. Bevan Browne should be asked to explain the position to the secretary of the fund.

Price Lists.—After discussing the amount of work involved in checking the Price Lists, Mr. Dillon was appointed to assist Mr. Fennell in this work.

A final recommendation had not yet been received from the Pricing Committee regarding the Price Lists.

The meeting decided that the subscriptions to the Pricing Service for Guild Members for the current year shall be £7/7/-.

Membership.—It was decided that a personal approach should be made to two chemists who have not yet become members of the Guild.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.



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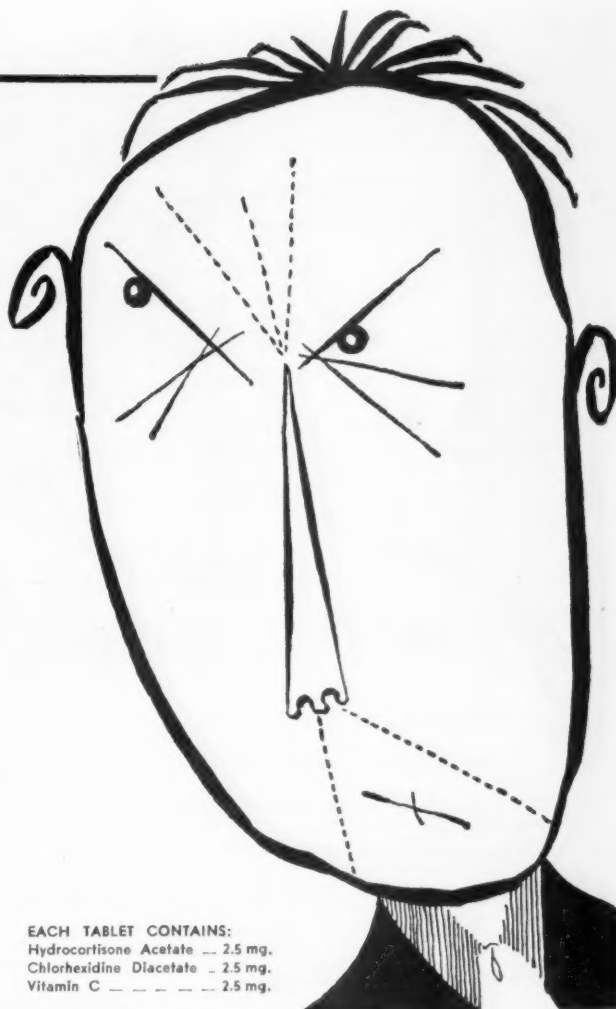
(b) The major or more severe form, with multiple severe ulceration large in nature, recurring so persistently that the patient is rarely, if ever, free from them.

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References:

- (1) Truelove, S.C., and Morris-Owen, R.M., Brit. Med. J., iii/1958, 603.
- (2) Calman, R.M., and Murray, J., Brit. Med. J., ii, 1956, 200.

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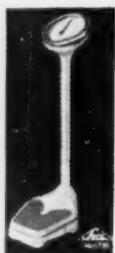
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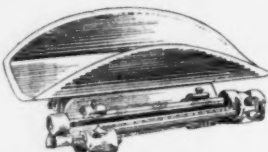


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